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Algeria	6.00	France	15.00	Germany	6.00
Argentina	17.50	Italy	12.00	Japan	0.70
Australia	0.85	Lebanon	4.50	South Africa	0.50
Belgium	2.80	Luxembourg	14.00	Spain	0.50
Canada	0.50	Malta	5.00	Sweden	0.50
Czechoslovakia	0.50	Mexico	4.50	Switzerland	0.50
Denmark	0.50	Norway	4.50	Taiwan	0.50
Egypt	0.50	Poland	4.50	Thailand	0.50
Finland	0.50	Portugal	4.50	Turkey	0.50
France	15.00	Romania	4.50	U.S.	0.50
Germany	6.00	Saudi Arabia	4.50	U.K.	0.50
Greece	0.50	Soviet Union	4.50	Yugoslavia	0.50
Hong Kong	0.50	Taiwan	0.50		
India	0.50	Thailand	0.50		
Indonesia	0.50	Turkey	0.50		
Japan	0.70	U.S.	0.50		
Lebanon	4.50	U.K.	0.50		
Luxembourg	14.00				
Malta	5.00				
Mexico	4.50				
Norway	4.50				
Poland	4.50				
Portugal	4.50				
Romania	4.50				
Saudi Arabia	4.50				
Soviet Union	4.50				
Taiwan	0.50				
Thailand	0.50				
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Turkey	0.50				
U.S.	0.50				
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Yugoslavia	0.50				

Pakistanis Defy Zia With Major Protest

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — In open defiance of martial law and warnings by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq that protests would be dealt with harshly, leaders of Pakistan's banned political parties began a campaign of national civil disobedience Sunday and held illegal rallies calling for an end to military rule.

Rejecting a promise made by General Zia on Friday that he would hold elections and end martial law by March 1985, the opposition demanded immediate restoration of the 1973 constitution and a return to a parliamentary form of government with free elections.

More than 10,000 supporters of the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy crowded around the tomb of the nation's founder, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, here Sunday on Pakistan's 36th independence day celebration and chanted for an end to martial law as scores of riot-equipped policemen stood watching from the fringes.

Several opposition leaders who had evaded police raids on their homes Saturday night appeared at the rally to condemn General Zia's rule and then slipped by the police cordon to go into hiding again.

They included Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, leader of the banned Pakistan People's Party, who called on demonstrators to raise their right arms to Allah in a vow to save Pakistan and its constitution. The crowd roared approval and chanted "down with martial law."

The outpouring was striking for a country ruled by strict martial law, and all the more so since General Zia had warned in his nationally televised speech Friday that he would not tolerate civil unrest in the 18 months until he proposes to introduce his power-sharing reforms.

General Zia, who promised to hold national elections and return Pakistan to civilian rule within three months after winning power in a military coup on July 5, 1977, and who has made similar promises several times since, said he would amend the constitution to share power with a prime minister, but also to strengthen the presidency with the power to dismiss the prime minister and dissolve the largely consultative National Assembly.

Protesters also held in the Punjab city of Lahore and in Sukkur, 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of here, where police using tear gas and riot batons dispersed a crowd that had been listening to a speech by Hazrat Khan Bujaraini, the Pakistan People's Party leader and former Sind province governor under Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. General Zia ousted Mr. Bhutto in 1977 and later hanged him for alleged political offenses.

Also arrested in Karachi for violating martial law prohibitions against demonstrations were the secretary-general of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, Khwaja Khairuddin, and Aboi Zubedi, acting convenor of the movement. At least 20 other persons were arrested during the protest in Sukkur.

Although the demonstration at Jinnah's majestic white marble tomb was marred by several clashes between activists and stick-wielding supporters of General Zia's regime, police took no action except to break up an unruly crowd at the main gate.

Charging General Zia with "betraying the country," Mr. Jatoi declared, "We sacrificed for this country. We have come here for democracy, not for martial law." He called for a boycott of the local elections that General Zia promised to complete by the end of this year.

Encouraged by the demonstration, which he afterward termed "the start of a new movement in Pakistan," Mr. Jatoi announced that another illegal rally would be held Monday in central Karachi.



Military material and munitions are loaded onto a plane at Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, as French paratroopers prepare to fly to Abéché, a strategically located eastern city.

Police in Gdansk Break Up Protest Marking Anniversary of 1980 Strikes

By Harry Trimborn

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — More than 1,000 people demonstrated in the Baltic port of Gdansk on Sunday to mark the third anniversary of the series of strikes throughout Poland in 1980 that led to the establishment of the now-banned labor federation Solidarity.

Riot police armed with batons broke up the demonstration as participants marched toward the monument near the Lenin Shipyard that was erected during the Solidarity era to honor workers killed in anti-government riots.

It was the first known confrontation between police and demonstrators since the government lifted martial law July 22 as a demonstration of its claim that the country was returning to normal following the turmoil of the Solidarity period.

Witnesses said a number of persons were arrested, but there were no known injuries.

Police broke up the demonstration when marchers ignored police warnings to disperse after they headed toward the monument following a Mass at nearby St. Bridgid's Church. About 10,000 people attended the Mass, according to a priest there.

The marchers chanted the name Solidarity and called for the release of political prisoners taken into custody during the 19 months of martial law. The government has released some political prisoners under a limited amnesty linked to the removal of military rule, but it has refused to free several Solidarity leaders and other persons accused of anti-state activity.

Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, was among the worshippers at the Mass but did not take part in the demonstration, according to a spokesman at his Gdansk residence.

Mr. Walesa was cheered by supporters as he left the church. Since being freed last November after 11 months in detention, Mr. Walesa has repeatedly called on the government to reopen a dialogue with Solidarity, an appeal the government has rejected.

During the Mass the Rev. Henry Jankowski urged the congregation to continue the struggle for civil rights in Poland and to see implementation of the 21-point Gdansk agreements signed by government and Solidarity leaders on Aug. 31, 1980.

The agreement recognized the establishment of Solidarity as the first independent trade union in the communist world and provided for other reforms that would have liberalized political and social life under Poland's communist regime.

Tension is expected to mount in Gdansk and elsewhere as the third anniversary approaches.

An underground workers' group threatened in a statement distributed Saturday to call for a nationwide work slowdown unless the government resumes talks with Solidarity.

The statement set a deadline of Aug. 22 for a resumption of the talks. If not held, workers would be urged to go slow at enterprises between Aug. 23 and Aug. 31. It also called for other unspecified

forms of protest "which do not create the risk of extra repression."

Solidarity's underground command, the Provisional Coordinating Commission, in a separate statement earlier, called for a two-hour nationwide boycott of municipal transportation on the anniversary of the Gdansk agreements, in addition to other forms of protest deemed appropriate by participants.

At a Mass Saturday night in St. Bridgid's, a priest from Warsaw denounced the lifting of martial law as a sham. He described the move, along with the granting of the limited amnesty, as "the removing of manacles from the hands and their replacement by even tighter chains of the heart and mind."

French Troops Set Up Position In Eastern Chad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NDJAMENA, Chad — France said Sunday it had extended its military deployment in Chad, while diplomatic moves got under way to halt the desert war that is said to involve Libya's Soviet-equipped air force and regular army.

Guy Penne, the chief adviser on African affairs to President Francois Mitterrand of France, arrived Sunday from Paris and held an hourlong conference with President Hissene Habre on France's military support and on simultaneous efforts to defuse the crisis.

In Paris, Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced that a detachment of the 500-man French paratroop contingent sent last week to assist Mr. Habre's army had been ordered to Salal, 220 miles (352 kilometers) north of Ndjamena, to set up an outpost on the government's forward defense line.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat of Chad announced Saturday that government forces had withdrawn from the oasis of Oum Chalouba, retreating out of range of the Libyan air attacks to a defensive line running west to east through Salal and Biltine.

The retreat, following the loss of the northern strategic oasis of Faya-Largeau, in effect abandoned virtually all the thinly populated northern half of the landlocked former French colony to the Libyan-backed rebels led by Chad's

former president, Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr. Hernu said Saturday that the initial deployment of French troops in Chad was complete, but that the possibility remained that reinforcements might be sent.

He declined to specify the number of French paratroops in Chad, where Mr. Hernu said they are serving solely as instructors, avoiding any combat role alongside Mr. Habre's troops.

After an initial announcement in Paris that 180 paratroops were being sent to Chad to help the government forces in fighting Libyan-backed rebels, government sources have acknowledged that the French contingent numbers from 300 to 500. Others have suggested that the contingent is as large as 1,000 men.

A similar statement, suggesting that France is willing to increase its commitment to stop the insurgent advance, came from Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations. "The support of France for Chad will be developed in relation to the circumstances," Mr. Cheysson said.

Western military sources told The Associated Press that Libya was continuing to pour supplies and reinforcements into Faya-Largeau, which was recaptured Wednesday.

There have been no reports of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Assad Links Withdrawal To Pullout by Israel First

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, said in an interview published Sunday that he would pull his troops out of Lebanon if Israel first withdrew its forces without preconditions.

Mr. Assad, who has helped to block U.S. efforts to mediate a settlement in Lebanon by refusing to withdraw his forces, insisted that Israel should have unilaterally pulled out under the Israel-Lebanese cease-fire agreement worked out by the former U.S. Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib.

"There was nothing required from the Palestinians or Syrian forces in Lebanon," Mr. Assad said in the Los Angeles Times interview. "The only thing which it said was required to be accomplished was certain security arrangements in the south of Lebanon, similar to those which were made in 1978."

Lally Weymouth, the free-lance journalist who interviewed Mr. Assad last week at the presidential palace in Damascus, quoted President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as saying that he believed Mr. Assad would withdraw Syrian troops if the Israelis left Lebanon.

"Yes, he is correct," Mr. Assad said, "provided Israel withdraws without imposing any conditions on Lebanon."

Mr. Assad condemned the Israel-Lebanon accord because he said it "restricted the sovereignty of Lebanon and deprived it of the freedom of decision."

He added, "America masterminded this agreement. America has to abrogate it because this agreement is against any logic."

Asked why Syria had refused to see Mr. Habib earlier this year, Mr. Assad replied that the U.S. envoy had not honored commitments that the United States would obtain "a complete withdrawal" of Israeli troops from Lebanon at the start of the Lebanon cease-fire in June 1982.

"Philip Habib was to accomplish these arrangements and to discuss them with the Lebanese government," Mr. Habib said. "This was told, but it was not part of the cease-fire agreement. When we



Hafez al-Assad

asked Mr. Habib why he had not honored his undertaking on behalf of the American administration, his answer was that he could not."

He said that it was "too early to talk in detail" about his recent discussions with Robert C. McFarlane, who replaced Mr. Habib.

"I can say only that the road ahead is still a long one," Mr. Assad said. "Indeed, we did not notice that he offered anything new to us."

Asked whether, "under a different government in Israel," it might be possible for all the Middle East peoples to live in peace, Mr. Assad said it was not impossible "provided that everybody is convinced that the Zionist dreams of expansion and domination cannot be realized."

The Syrian leader added that Middle East peace could be based on United Nations resolutions. "We announced in the past that we abide by these resolutions," he said.

"Peace may be debated at an international peace conference supervised by the UN," he said. "This conference should find a just solution to the Palestinian question and should bring about the liberation of the occupied Arab territories."

Interview Highlights

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In an interview last week with Lally Weymouth, a free-lance writer, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria offered his comments on the situation in the Middle East and on U.S. peace efforts in the region. Excerpts follow.

Q: What are Syria's intentions and what are your requirements in Lebanon?

A: Our intentions and our requirements in Lebanon are that Lebanon should be a free country and active member within the Arab framework, free of Israeli invasion and hegemony, doing its duties and exercising its rights within the framework of its Arab identity and its Arab obligations, the same as Syria and the rest of the Arab countries. These are our intentions and requirements.

Q: The American aim as I understand it is to make an arrangement whereby the Syrians and the Israelis would withdraw from Lebanon. But if America refuses to abrogate the Israel-Lebanese accord, are there any conditions under which you would consider a withdrawal of Syrian troops, and what are they?

A: It is a mistake for anyone to believe or to think that we will ever leave Lebanon as a morsel which it is easy for the Israelis to swallow. Lebanon is an Arab country with whom we are bound by a common history and a common destiny. Therefore, the problem is not the problem of the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon. There is no need for anybody to persuade us to withdraw our troops from Lebanon. If really the intention of the United States is this, then it has only to make Israel implement the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 concerning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

These two resolutions stipulate that Israel should withdraw completely from Lebanese territory without imposing any conditions on Lebanon. Here we should observe that the U.S. voted in favor of these two resolutions.

Q: Will Lebanon be partitioned between Israel and Syria?

A: The word "partition" is not the correct word in this context because, as you know, Syria has been in Lebanon for eight years. The correct expression is that Israel has occupied and annexed to it the south of Lebanon. Israel is the foreign element which entered into Lebanon.

INSIDE

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■ A diplomatic row over the son of a Soviet diplomat in Washington, who may have tried to defect, has worsened. Page 3.

■ American Topics, a twice-weekly look behind the scenes of U.S. politics and trends, premieres today. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A merger of Showtime and The Movie Channel, two of the largest U.S. pay-TV companies, is cleared. Page 7.

■ Swiss authorities seize documents wanted for a U.S. probe of Marc Rich & Co. Page 7.



SOME CAME RUNNING — Mary Decker of the United States crosses the finish line of the women's 1,500-meter final at the World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki, as Zamira Zaitseva of the Soviet Union falls, placing second. Ekaterina Podkopayeva (463) of the Soviet Union placed fourth. Story, Page 11.

Peru Works to Develop Its Jungle

Aid and Migration Bring Hope of Self-Sufficiency in Food

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

TARAPOTO, Peru — Peruvians call it the eyebrow of the jungle, a 1,000-mile arc of foothills cloaked by Amazon jungle in the shadow of the Andes.

For centuries, this area of the Amazon River basin has been the most backward part of Peru, ignored by the Incas who ruled from the mountains, by the Spaniards who conquered them and by the descendants of the Spaniards who govern today from the desert coast on the other side of the Andes.

Only 15 percent of Peru's 18 million people live on this, the jungle side. But it is here where two-thirds of the country, the largest third in South America, lies. And it is here where Peru's development hopes are emerging.

Agriculture, helped by government and foreign aid programs, has begun to blossom over the last four years, offering the promise that Peru, one of the most impoverished nations in Latin America, will soon be able to feed itself.

Peruvians are also beginning to migrate here as the government of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry tries to bring about a shift of the population away from the coast to the interior.

"People are starving on one side of the Andes," said Mariano Prado, an investor and a member of one of Peru's most prominent families,

"and here there are so many riches."

Mr. Prado, wearing cowboy boots and a tall straw hat, was perching in the middle sun as he watched a road crew try to drive a dump truck onto a barge to cross the Hualaga River near Tarapoto. The crew was cutting a road on the far side to a lush lagoon where Mr. Prado is developing a resort. The truck, with a certain comic inevitability, sank into the soft river bank.

The area's development is based on a simple statistic. According to Peruvian and international aid officials, 18,000 square miles (46,620 square kilometers) of Peru's estimated 30,000 square miles of arable land are in the jungle. Yet only 10 percent of the arable land is farmed, they said, while the mountains are overfamed and the coast requires extensive irrigation.

Development has focused on the foothills because the area is more fertile and accessible than the low river basin.

An indication of the area's growth is the boom that has hit Tarapoto, a rough-hewn town 625 miles (1,005 kilometers) northeast of Lima. Corn production in a government project area that extends about 70 miles around the town has grown 10 times in the last decade to account for one-third of the nation's corn production, officials said. Rice production has grown at the same rate.

Much of the growth has come

since 1979, when the \$46.5 million project, helped by \$19 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development, began. Roads and silos have been built, farming equipment leased, credits extended and technical aid provided.

The surrounding department of San Martín has doubled in population, to 300,000 people, over the last decade, according to government officials. Eighty percent of the people are under 30 years of age.

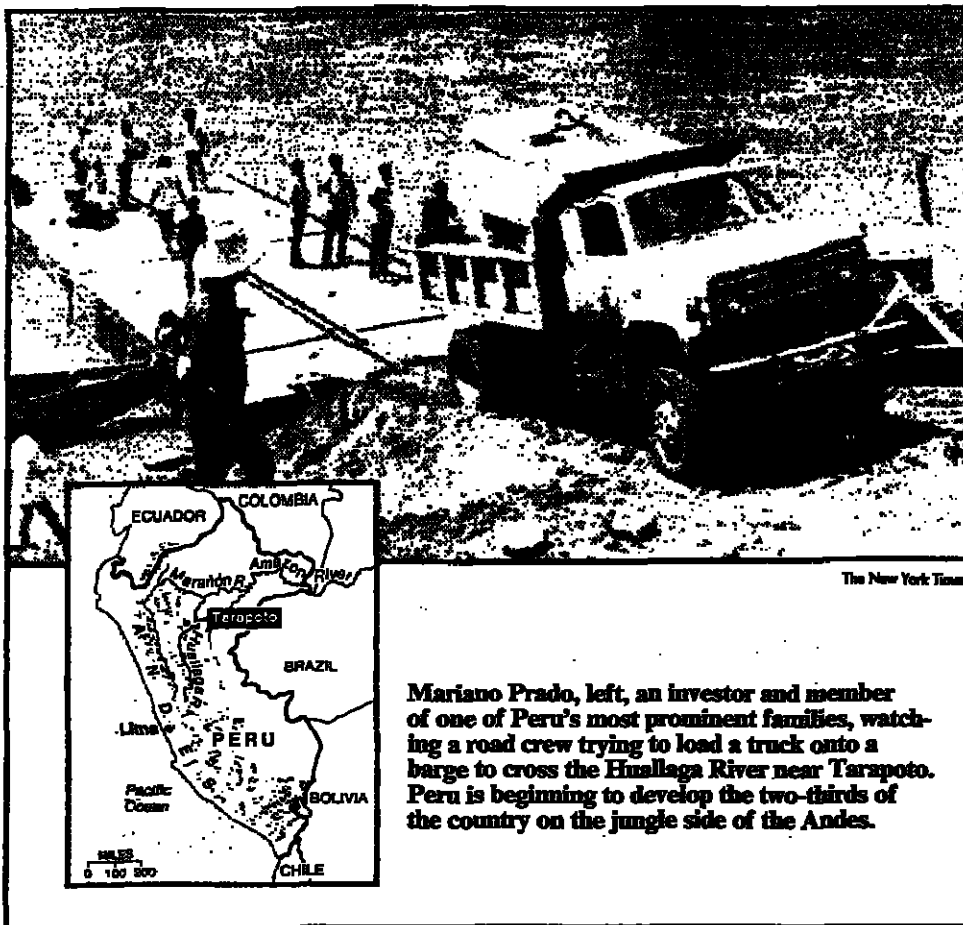
Marciano Cachique Sandoval, 22, had planned to leave his family farm 50 miles south of Tarapoto but decided to stay last year when he plowed with a tractor for the first time and bought an irrigation pump. "Mechanizing is better," he said, grinning proudly as he described his expansion plans.

In Tarapoto, dirt streets buzz with Honda motorcycles. Three years ago there were no farm machinery stores; now there are eight. Names such as John Deere and Caterpillar have become household words overnight.

By contrast, many mountain towns are so ridden with malnutrition and poverty that some are supporting leftist guerrillas.

"The reason there are no terrorists here," said Fernando Rey Torrey, technical director of the government project, "is that there is no reason to join them. Here no one dies of hunger."

Most of the foothills area has



Mariano Prado, left, an investor and member of one of Peru's most prominent families, watching a road crew trying to load a truck onto a barge to cross the Hualaga River near Tarapoto. Peru is beginning to develop the two-thirds of the country on the jungle side of the Andes.

been cut up into similar project areas aided by the World Bank and other donors, although the Tarapoto area is the most advanced.

The key to the growth here so far has been a dirt road, now about half complete. When finished, it

will run the length of the "eyebrow of the jungle," opening most of the area to road traffic for the first time.

But sharp cutbacks in spending due to a three-year-old recession and a mounting foreign debt now

make it doubtful the 2,100-mile road will be completed in 1985 as planned, government officials said.

Farmers also complain the government has also been slow to deliver on its promises of aid. But most appeared gratified by the growth.

Pope Denounces Curbs On Religious Freedom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOURDES, France — Pope John Paul II lashed out Sunday against "a state of civil death" of people deprived of religious freedom and human rights.

The pontiff also called for prayers for victims of violence, but he made no mention of the bombing and anti-religious attacks that preceded his visit to one of the

Roman Catholic Church's most popular shrines.

"Today, prison, concentration camps, hard labor, expulsion from one's own country have been added other forms of punishment less remarked but more subtle," he told several thousand people gathered at Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine.

It is "not a bloody death, but a sort of civil death; not only segregation in a prison or in a camp, but permanent restriction of personal freedom or social discrimination," he said in French, speaking from the front of the Basilica of the Rosary overlooking the main square.

He said discrimination is applied even in countries that ostensibly profess freedom of religion.

The pope did not cite specifics, asking, "Must we be more precise?"

In an earlier speech at a nearby meadow, the pope said, "With you, I am going to live a typical day of pilgrimage, very simple, through all the gestures and manifestations of piety."

There was no official crowd estimate, but reporters said there appeared to be far fewer than the expected 200,000 people.

The pope had traveled by motorcade to kneel in prayer at the tiny hillside grotto where the Virgin Mary was said to have appeared 18 times in 1858 to 14-year-old Bernadette Soubirous.

Security was tight as more than 3,500 policemen patrolled the area and helicopters hovered above. With metal detectors, the police searched everyone entering the sanctuary.

John Paul had originally planned to visit Lourdes in July 1981, but the trip was canceled because of a May 13, 1981, attempt on his life.

This trip, the first by a pope in the 125-year history of the shrine, has been marred by a bombing along the papal route and a fire at a Roman Catholic newspaper in Toulouse, northeast of Lourdes.

A group calling itself Stop the Priests blew up a statue near the sanctuary on Friday. Three persons were arrested Saturday, and 20 others were questioned.

Less than 12 hours before the pope arrived, the Toulouse office of the weekly newspaper La Croix du Midi was extensively damaged by a fire. No one immediately claimed responsibility for the fire, which the police said had been deliberately set.

They said the arson was clearly related to the Saturday arrests.

The pope was greeted at the nearby Tarbes airport earlier in the day by President François Mitterrand and leading church and government officials.

In welcoming remarks, Mr. Mitterrand said the pope was "a man who was the apostle of a great cause: peace, solidarity and justice."

The two men flew together by helicopter to Tarbes for a private meeting at which political sources said John Paul voiced concern over Socialist government plans to place restrictions on Catholic-run schools.

Isabel Perón Reported to Be in Hiding Before Expected Return to Argentina

Reuters

MADRID — Former President Isabel Perón of Argentina has gone into hiding to evade journalists seeking confirmation of her expected return to Argentina later this month, sources close to Mrs. Perón said Sunday.

She left her home on the Mediterranean coast four days ago but has not returned to Madrid, the sources said. They added it was too early for her to have left for South America and she would probably do so late next week.

Mrs. Perón, 53, remains the unchallenged leader of the party founded by her late husband, Juan Perón, and is expected to return to Argentina to endorse the Peronist Party's presidential candidate in the Oct. 30 general elections, they said.

She succeeded her husband as president on his death in 1974 but was overthrown by the military in 1976 and spent five years in detention before going to Spain.

Mrs. Perón's endorsement will be sought to unite the party's conflicting factions behind one candidate, the sources said, but she is not expected to seek an active political role.

The party's internal elections this week and a national congress will meet before the end of the month to select a presidential candidate.

U.S. Denies TV Satellite To Cuba for Olympics

By Don Shannon

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has denied the use of a domestic satellite for televising the 1984 Olympic Games to Cuba.

The administration, insisting that Cuba can use an international satellite, has refused to grant a Los Angeles company an exception to a law forbidding U.S. citizens from doing business with Cuba, a State Department spokesman, Kenneth Leeson, said Friday.

The company, World Communications Inc., holds a \$250,000 contract with the Cuban government for the broadcast.

The Cuban government had sought to obtain 20 hours a day of broadcasting time via a U.S. satellite during the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

Most countries must use the international satellite, Intelsat, because of the distances involved. But Cuba, which is 90 miles (about 145 kilometers) from the U.S. mainland, could receive broadcasts from U.S. domestic satellites as well.

In a letter to the secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan, six Democratic congressmen from California — Henry A. Waxman, Howard L. Berman, Mel Levine, Julian C. Dixon, Matthew G. Martinez and Esteban E. Torres — supported World's application.

"Our government's denial of World Communications Inc.'s application for a special license to serve Cuba would prevent millions of persons living without basic freedoms the opportunity to view the Olympic Games played in the United States," the letter said.

Donald E. Ward, World's attorney in Washington, said that Intelsat, the only internationally owned satellite system, could not guarantee more than two hours a day for Cuba.

Mr. Ward called the State Department ban "bizarre," adding, "I thought the restrictions on trade with Cuba were to prevent the Cubans from getting dollars, not to prevent us from getting theirs."

Robert N. Wolf Sr., the company chairman, said that "the city of Los Angeles and the United States have assumed certain obligations with respect to the Olympics to enable other nations to arrange coverage."

Nancy Grande, a representative of Intelsat, said that additional broadcast time for Cuba might become available.

"Most countries overlook for super events like this," she said. "As the time gets closer, they sell what they don't need and eventually everybody gets all the time they need. In the past 15 years, we've never had to turn down anybody for service."

She also said that satellites in orbit but not fully used could be activated to provide extra channels.

East German Novelist Has Defected to the West

United Press International

BONN — Erich Loest, an East German novelist and critic of the Communist government in his homeland, has defected to the West, he said in a West German radio interview Sunday.

Mr. Loest, 57, who came to work in West Germany in 1981 on a three-year visa, said in the interview he would not return to East Germany because "I don't know what I would do there." He said restrictions on artists working in the East had worsened in recent years and he would be unemployed if he returned.

Reagan Visits Mexico For Talks on Tensions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ, Mexico — President Miguel de la Madrid Estrada of Mexico opened talks with President Ronald Reagan of the United States on Sunday with an appeal for a political dialogue and an end to "shows of force" in Central America.

The two presidents set the tone for their five hours of talks, both in private and accompanied by aides, in their exchange of remarks in the courtyard of the provincial government palace, where Mr. Reagan received full military honors.

Mr. de la Madrid greeted Mr. Reagan warmly and said the traditional U.S.-Mexican friendship would overcome "the many barriers" in relations.

The Mexican president declared: "In the face of social underdevelopment, now aggravated by a profound economic crisis and by shows of force which threaten to touch off a conflagration, we must urgently respond with a firm determination for peace and solidarity by showing respect for law and for the institutions of the parties involved, and by furthering the development and full predominance of a balanced, realistic and constructive political dialogue."

The Mexican president has openly criticized the naval exercises the United States is holding off Nicaragua and the military maneuvers it is preparing for in neighboring Honduras. The Reagan administration has said the exercises are intended to deter alleged communist subversion.

Mr. de la Madrid maintains friendly relations with Cuba and the Sandinist government in Nicaragua despite Mr. Reagan's charges that those two governments are encouraging revolution in El Salvador and elsewhere in the region.

Mr. Reagan, responding to Mr. de la Madrid's welcoming remarks, said that he hoped the leaders would "openly discuss our differences as well as many areas of agreement."

Guatemalans to Train El Salvador's Soldiers

Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters) — Guatemala is to provide counterinsurgency training for El Salvador's army in exchange for arms and ammunition, according to sources in both countries.

The sources said agreement on the military cooperation was reached a few days after a coup that brought General Oscar Mejia Victores to power in Guatemala on Aug. 8.

Under the accord, Guatemalan experts will run courses in counterinsurgency for members of El Salvador's 24,000-strong, U.S.-backed army at bases in Guatemala.

One base earmarked for such training is near Jutiapa, 39 kilometers (24 miles) north of the Salvadoran border, the sources said.

In return, El Salvador is to provide Guatemala with light weapons and ammunition from its U.S.-supplied arsenal, according to Western diplomatic sources. They gave no details of the type or quantity of arms.

Political analysts saw the move as reinforcing signals that the coup in Guatemala could lead to the formation of a triangle of pro-U.S. countries north of leftist Nicaragua — Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

In San Salvador, a high-ranking government official confirmed the agreement. He said there has been limited military cooperation between Guatemala and El Salvador in the past, but only on the level of local commanders in bases near the border.

Both countries are fighting leftist insurgencies. Despite massive U.S. military assistance, however, the Salvadorean have had relatively less success than the Guatemalans,

WORLD BRIEFS

Nkomo to Return for Harare Debate

LONDON (AP) — Zimbabwe's opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, said Sunday that he would return to Harare on Monday, ending five months of self-imposed exile in Britain, the Press Association news agency reported.

The report said that Mr. Nkomo plans to attend a session of the Zimbabwe Parliament, scheduled for Wednesday, at which legislators are to debate a resolution declaring his seat vacant. The agency said that an aide telephoned its London headquarters and read a statement from Mr. Nkomo saying: "I shall be attending the session of Parliament in Harare on Wednesday."

Mr. Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union and a leader of black nationalist forces in the nation's civil war, fled to Britain in March, saying that supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe were plotting against his life. The Press Association said that the aide who telephoned with Mr. Nkomo's statement would not say if any promises of his safety had been given by the Zimbabwe government.

Tamil Leader Puts Death Toll at 2,000

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The leader of the main political party of the minority Tamil community in Sri Lanka said Sunday that 2,000 people probably died in two months of ethnic unrest that culminated in riots throughout the island at the end of July.

Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, gave the figure to reporters after talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, whom he said he had briefed on the situation in Sri Lanka.

He said the figure included deaths in the whole of the island since anti-Tamil violence broke out in the eastern part of Trincomalee on June 3. The Sri Lankan government has not given figures for a comparable period, but has said about 380 people died in nine days of bloodshed after Tamil guerrillas killed 13 army soldiers in the northern town of Jaffna on July 23.

Parliament Approves Craxi Coalition

ROME (AP) — The Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, has received a vote of confidence from the Italian Senate, completing parliamentary approval of his newly installed government. The vote Saturday was 185-124.

Italy's lower house of Parliament, the Chamber of Deputies, gave its approval Friday to Mr. Craxi's coalition of Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Christian Democrats.

Mr. Craxi was sworn in as the country's first Socialist prime minister on Aug. 4. Elections in June gave the Christian Democrats their worst showing ever at the polls, although they remain the largest party and hold key posts in the Craxi cabinet. The Socialists improved their share of the vote from 9.8 percent to 11.4 percent. Second strongest was the Communist Party, with 29.9 percent.

Meese 'Certain' of Reagan Candidacy

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Edwin Meese, 3d, counsel to President Ronald Reagan, said Sunday he was certain that Mr. Reagan would seek a second term and expected him to announce his decision within the next month or two.

Mr. Meese, appearing on the ABC television network's "This Week with David Brinkley" program, said he was "convinced" Mr. Reagan would seek a second term.

On the program, Mr. Meese, Henry Cisneros, the Democratic mayor of San Antonio, Texas, and Dr. Tirso del Junco, chairman of the National Hispanic Assembly, discussed Mr. Reagan's chances of making political inroads into the traditionally Democratic Hispanic-American community.

Egypt Seen Restoring Ties to Soviet

CAIRO (UPI) — Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, says Cairo is moving toward restoring full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union but will retain its "special relationship" with the United States.

Egypt is pursuing a policy of nonalignment that requires good relations with both Moscow and Washington, Mr. Ghali says in an interview published in the current issue of Cairo Today, an English-language monthly.

He said that rapprochement between Egypt and the Soviet Union "will reinforce the position of Egypt in the Nonaligned Movement and will contribute to the reinforcement of the nonaligned position of Egypt concerning world affairs." Mr. Ghali's comments are yet another indication that President Hosni Mubarak is gradually distancing himself from the United States in hopes of propelling Egypt back into the mainstream of the Arab world.

Haitians Vote in Municipal Elections

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Haitians headed to the polls Sunday for the capital's first municipal elections in 26 years of Duvalier family rule. The country's only anti-government party, the Christian Democrats, fielded no candidates following the arrests of five leaders.

Turnout appeared light in the morning at the 52 civilian-run polling places in the capital of 1.5 million people.

Highlighting the elections was the race for mayor between the incumbent, Frank Romain, a former Haitian army colonel appointed in 1981 by President Jean-Claude Duvalier, and his challenger, Wilfred Justin, who says he advocates "peaceful Duvalierism."

Illegal Trade in Panda Skins Reported

LONDON (AP) — Rare giant pandas are being killed in China and their skins offered for sale by a Taiwanese trader for \$25,000 or more, the Sunday Times reported.

The newspaper said the trade in panda skins — illegal in China since 1962 — came to light after a museum in Birmingham, England, received a solicitation from Taipei and sent a photocopy to a London-based conservation group, the Flora and Fauna Society.

There are fewer than 1,000 giant pandas alive in the wild, almost all living in the mountainous Chinese provinces of Szechuan and Gansu, and efforts to breed them in captivity have met with little success.

Saguy Reported Quitting Israeli Army

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel's former chief of military intelligence, General Yehoshua Saguy, is quitting the army after losing his post for his actions during last year's Beirut massacre of Palestinians, Israeli newspapers said Sunday.

General Saguy left his command on the recommendation of the judicial inquiry into the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps by Lebanese Christian militiamen. The inquiry said he failed to warn of the risks in allowing the militiamen into the Palestinian refugee camps after the murder of their commander, President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

General Saguy, who has spent 32 years in the army, was later appointed head of the Israeli Defense College. He was quoted as saying he was not suitable for the post but would return to the army if offered a position of national responsibility.

Beirut Airport Is Closed for 5th Day

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanon's only commercial airport remained closed for the fifth day Sunday, and the government turned to the United States for help to break the stalemate over the withdrawal of foreign forces.

With Beirut International Airport closed, hundreds of people scrambled for space on cargo ships bound for Cyprus and other Mediterranean ports. The government said it will not open the facility without "air-tight assurances that it will not be shelled again." Druze militia shelled the airport Wednesday and Thursday and the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, said his forces will not let the airport open until his demands are met. The demands include the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's cabinet.

Foreign Minister Elias Salem met Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. special envoy in the region, and government sources said another American envoy would travel to Damascus on Monday for talks with Syrian leaders.

For the Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of the Communications Workers of America and other union representatives met Saturday with officials of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., but no progress was reported toward settling the work stoppage against the company.

FRANKFURT (UPI) — Police used water cannons and batons against an estimated 150 rioters in the center city who set fire to a U.S. flag and pelted police with stones after a protest Saturday against U.S. policy in Central America.

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq met Sunday with Mustafa Kamel al-Said, Egypt's minister of economy and foreign trade, the first Egyptian minister to visit Iraq since Arab states broke diplomatic relations with Egypt in 1979 after it signed a peace treaty with Israel.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

More Travel for Bush

Vice President George Bush, the administration's most widely roving ambassador, is planning another extensive foreign trip. Just after Labor Day, which the United States celebrates on the first Monday in September, he is scheduled to leave for a trip to Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

If President Ronald Reagan should decide not to run for a second term (and many close Reagan-watchers are betting that he will not run again), Mr. Bush's certain candidacy for the Republican nomination would undoubtedly be helped by his growing record of foreign experience.

Meanwhile, Democratic politicians who are nervous over the possibility that the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson will seek their party's presidential nomination are unlikely to be reassured by the latest bulletin: The black leader has scheduled a trip to Europe that has all the earmarks of a national candidate's pursuit of firsthand exposure to foreign affairs.

The State Department has reportedly notified U.S. embassies in Berlin and Moscow that Mr. Jackson is to be extended the courtesies accorded to a distinguished citizen abroad. Mr. Jackson could not be reached for comment, and it isn't clear yet whether his tour will include any of the "three-I" itinerary that has become traditional with U.S. politicians: Ireland, Italy and Israel.

Fenwick's Prize

If the Senate votes favorably next month, as expected, on President Reagan's nomination of Millicent H. Fenwick to be the U.S. representative to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, it will confirm a long-standing tradition: Losing politicians of the right ideology are rewarded with appointive jobs.

The appointments typically fall into two categories: consolation prizes, in which the recipients get pleasant work but disappear from public view, and policy positions that guarantee the visibility essential for long-term political survival.

Mrs. Fenwick, 72, a New Jersey Republican elected to four two-year terms in the House be-

lieved to be deputy secretary of the Commerce Department.

• John H. Rousselot, a Southern California conservative, now special assistant to the president and deputy director of the White House Office of Public Liaison.

• David F. Emery, defeated after five terms from Maine, now deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

• James K. Coyne, defeated in Pennsylvania, now director of the president's Private Sector Initiatives Task Force.

• Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, a veteran Republican leader on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, now counselor to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Body Armor

Jon Jolcin's six, streamlined clothes boutique, New York City looks much like its neighboring trendy shops in SoHo, but the fashions in which he specializes are bulletproof.

"No one else produces everything custom-made," he said. The clothes conceal removable bulletproof panels that fit over the chest. Styles range from scarlet vests to down-filled raincoats, metallic jackets, suede coats and even bulletproof shirts "for the summer."

Normally, bulletproof clothing is manufactured in volume to the specifications of law-enforcement agencies, but Mr. Jolcin's customers include doctors, taxi drivers, policemen, photographers, rock stars, 24-hour-a-day grocery store keepers, the owner says. Half the customers are women and 30 percent are foreigners.

According to Mr. Jolcin, all his clothing is tested by a ballistic laboratory—but he carries \$25 million in product-liability insurance all the same.

Notes on People

Edward G. Sanders, 41, staff director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has left to become president of International Planning and Analysis Center, a consulting subsidiary of Sears World Trade, the Washington-based trade-financing firm headed by Roderick M. Hills, a former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Frank C. Cleveland 3d, a former senior official in the CIA and the Defense Department. Mr. Sanders's new boss will be James R. Allen, a retired air force general and former deputy commander of U.S. forces in Europe.

Mr. Sanders's successor on the Foreign Relations Committee is Scott Cohen, 59, a long-serving foreign policy adviser to Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who heads the committee.

Clay Felker, who has left his editing mark on New York magazine, The Village Voice and Esquire, is to be editor of a weekly neighborhood paper serving Manhattan's East Side. Philip Merrill, board chairman of Washingtonian and Baltimore magazines, has joined Mr. Felker in buying the East Side Express, a tabloid with 6,000 circulation.

Despite being censured by the House for sexual indiscretions, Gerry E. Studds, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Daniel B. Crane, an Illinois Republican, received warm public welcomes when they returned to their constituencies last week after Congress recessed. Both admitted to sexual involvement with teen-age congressional pages. Mr. Studds with a boy and Mr. Crane with a girl.

Americana

Top cookies in the United States is the chocolate chip, preferred by 63 percent of Americans, according to a Sunshine Biscuit Co. survey, which also found that "the chip" is much more popular in the United States than in any other country.

• Clarence J. Brown, a nine-term member from Ohio, nomi-



FBI agents kept watch during the weekend outside the Soviet Embassy in Washington for a diplomat's 16-year-old son, who may have been seeking to defect to the United States.

Row Grows Over a Russian Runaway

U.S. Is Refused Meeting, Accused of Provocation

By Saunders Saperstein

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Soviet officials have refused a State Department request to interview Andrei V. Berzhkov, 16, a Soviet diplomat's son who may be trying to defect, and have accused the U.S. authorities of trying to prevent another teen-ager from boarding an overseas flight at Dulles International Airport in Virginia.

The officials asserted that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who were staking out flights at Dulles on Friday evening, had prevented a Russian journalist, his wife and 15-year-old son from boarding a flight to Paris and had "attempted to persuade" the youth "not to return to the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Embassy statement, released Saturday afternoon, said the family was permitted to board a plane only after the youth stated that "his only wish was to return to his homeland as soon as possible." A Soviet spokesman said a formal protest had been filed with the State Department and asserted that the incident shows that a "provocation campaign is being waged" against Soviet representatives in Washington.

A State Department spokesman responded: "We strongly deny any effort on the part of the U.S. government and its officials to entice or harass any Soviet diplomat or citizen here in the U.S." The spokesman refused to elaborate, saying: "We are not going to comment on any specific incidents."

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Andrei Berzhkov remained a mystery. On Wednesday the Soviet Embassy reported to the State Department that the youth had taken his family's car and was missing. But Thursday morning, the State Department was informed that the youth had returned home.

U.S. officials later learned that two letters in English signed with the youth's name were received Thursday by the White House and The New York Times, a State Department spokesman said.

The letter to the newspaper said, "I hate my country and it's rules and I love your country." The White House did not reveal the contents of the letter it received.

The diplomatic difficulties were exacerbated by the fact that the youth is the son of Valentin M. Berzhkov, who is a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy and the sole representative in Washington of an influential Soviet research center on U.S. affairs.

On Saturday, Oleg M. Sokolov, the No. 2 official at the Soviet Embassy, met for about 30 minutes at the State Department with Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Neither the State Department nor Soviet officials would discuss what happened at the meeting.

But as Mr. Sokolov left the building, he answered "yes" when asked by reporters whether Andrei Berzhkov was still in the United States. He replied "no" when asked if Soviet officials would permit the interview that the State Depart-

ment has been insisting on since learning of the two letters.

An order by the Immigration and Naturalization Service preventing the youth's departure from the United States remains in effect, according to an INS spokesman. He said the order had been issued at the State Department's request.

Secret Service agents and other federal authorities continued to stand guard at the Soviet Embassy's compound in northwest Washington, where most embassy personnel live. Officials in unmarked cars also maintained surveillance in the area around the Berzhkov family's apartment in Montgomery County, Maryland.

A White House spokesman said President Ronald Reagan has asked to be kept informed on developments, but is "leaving the handling to the State Department."

Situation Stalemate
The presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, said the United States is continuing to insist on interviewing Andrei Berzhkov to determine his "real intentions." The Associated Press reported Sunday from Washington.

At the Soviet Embassy, an official who asked not to be identified said: "We are waiting for permission of the State Department for the family to leave the country."

Mr. Meese, asked in a television interview how long the stalemate could continue, said: "It remains to be seen. It is a delicate and sensitive situation, as you can imagine."

"We have no power to go into the embassy property and interview him."

4 Democrats Refuse to Rule Out Nuclear Arms

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — The four leading Democratic presidential contenders have refused to rule out the use of nuclear weapons if elected president.

Two candidates, Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and John Glenn of Ohio, said at a forum here Saturday that they would refrain from full-scale retaliation if told that one or two Soviet missiles were heading toward the United States.

In a long debate in Des Moines, each of the four candidates endorsed nuclear arms control and condemned President Ronald Reagan's policies on Central America and arms control.

Mr. Glenn said he would never order a "first strike" nuclear attack and he would refrain from retaliating for a "single shot out West" or elsewhere. He drew a gasp from the audience, however, when he said: "It would be inconceivable that a U.S. president wouldn't reply in kind" to a massive nuclear attack.

Mr. Hart said he would refuse to order a counterattack if he were told as president that two Soviet missiles were headed for the United States.

"No president could start a retaliation leading to World War III without better verification than that," he said, adding that "accidents or miscalculations" pose the greatest threat of nuclear war.

Two other candidates, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California, were slightly more circumspect.

Mr. Cranston said: "I wouldn't be trigger-happy."

And Mr. Mondale said: "Everything conceivable, possible must be done" to prevent "nuclear madness."

The comments were made during the longest and most detailed debate of the race for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, held in the state that will host the first presidential caucuses to choose delegates to the party's convention. The debate was sponsored by a group called People Encouraging Arms Control Efforts.

At the forum devoted to the peace issue, each of the Democratic hopefuls present criticized Mr. Reagan's handling of the Central American issue.

Mr. Mondale said: "This administration does not know what it's doing in Central America. They have widened the dispute, they have militarized it."

Mr. Hart, whose campaign has been struggling here as elsewhere, said: "This president has no appreciation for history or the image of America in the hemisphere."

Senators Cranston and Hart re-

ceived the warmest applause from the audience, but few clear differences emerged among the candidates. Each of the four endorsed the proposed nuclear freeze and pledged, if elected, to commit major efforts to securing a major nuclear arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Cranston, who has based much of his campaign on arms-control issues, declared that if elected he would halt all testing of nuclear weapons as long as the Soviet Union did not conduct any tests. On a questionnaire filled out before the debate, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina also said they would support such a move.

Mr. Glenn received the only ne-

gative reaction of the afternoon: scattered hisses when he tried to explain his Senate vote last month for construction of nerve-gas weapons. He argued that the new weapons would be safer than ones now stored in U.S. arsenals. The other candidates disagreed with Mr. Glenn on this issue.

About 1,500 people attended the event. Two candidates, Mr. Hollings and Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, missed the forum.

Mr. Hollings canceled plans to attend early Saturday because of the death of his infant granddaughter. A speech he had prepared for delivery accused Mr. Reagan of "negligence and failure in office to address the need for peace and arms control."

Mr. Askew was at a parade in

Blending Spiritual, Temporal

By Kenneth A. Briggs

New York Times Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Against the backdrop of rising criticism of its policies, the World Council of Churches ended its Sixth General Assembly last week after a vigorous effort to blend human rights concerns with spiritual life.

Problems emerged in both areas as the 900 delegates from 300 churches worshiped, studied and deliberated. Many left the assembly, which ended Wednesday, with confidence that past commitments to human rights had been bolstered and that new advances had been made to overcome the theological obstacles that divide the churches.

At the same time, the assembly took some stands that seem likely to provoke further debate about whether the council acts in a cohesive way on political issues.

Among the decisions were the passage of a statement on the Middle East that was strongly critical of Israel, a resolution on Afghanistan that many delegates said was too soft and a statement on Central America that blamed the United States for the turmoil in the region and praised the Nicaraguan government.

Reacting in part to charges that the council has immersed itself in questionable political struggles in the Third World while neglecting theology, the 18-day assembly gave considerable attention to both thought and action.

With regard to thought, the assembly welcomed a recent council document that affirmed broad agreement on baptism, eucharist and ministry by Protestants, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholics.

But there were also reminders of how remote the goal of unity among the churches actually appears.

The frustration over the slow pace of ecumenical relations cropped up most visibly in discussions of the council's relations with the Vatican. Some delegates spoke of what they perceived as the lukewarm attitude of Pope John Paul II toward seeking common ground with member churches of the council, particularly with Protestants.

In terms of applying their varied beliefs to worship and prayer, council officials were pleasantly surprised. Large and enthusiastic gatherings attended morning services, which ranged from the elaborate pageantry of Eastern Orthodox liturgy to the stirring preaching of Protestants. Many longtime officials said the assembly was the most relevant in the council's 35-year history.

With regard to theology, the council went to great lengths to provide theological and biblical support for its position papers. One

indication of the shift was that the documents won the praise of some evangelical observers who in the past had chastised the council for dwelling on activism to the detriment of faith.

An assembly document on the search for Christian unity noted the existence of groups who came to the meeting emphasizing one or the other of the concerns.

"Peace and justice, on the one hand, baptism, eucharist and ministry, on the other, have claimed our attention," the document said. "They belong together."

The council was primarily known in its early years for promoting ecumenical thinking about ways to overcome religious barriers, but it has gained a wide reputation in recent years for advocating human rights, supporting liberation movements and aiding the poor.

Striking a balance between those interests has become more difficult as the council has directly involved itself in acting on behalf of victims of injustice.

Critics of the council, both from within and without, have charged that it has loudly castigated some

regimes for violating human rights, particularly the United States and white-dominated nations like South Africa, while ignoring injustice in communist countries.

The issue was dramatized Tuesday in a series of actions at the assembly. One challenge arose involving two letters from Soviet religious dissidents to council leaders. Although the letters arrived Aug. 2, they were not acknowledged by the council until they were made available to reporters on Monday.

In the letters, the dissidents accused the Soviet government of suppressing religious rights and asserted that the Russian delegates at the assembly were being exploited by the authorities for political purposes.

A council spokesman said that the letters would be answered privately by the general secretary, Philip Potter, and that council policy held that such matters are not taken up on the assembly floor.

On other occasions, council leaders have justified their comparatively quiet stance toward the situation in the Soviet Union out of a desire to safeguard the well-being of religious believers there.

Computer Experts Say Security Threats Persist

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The tapping of an unclassified computer in a U.S. nuclear weapons laboratory by a group of young people, although it was not a threat to national security, points out the difficulty of guaranteeing the security of information in data bases accessible by telephone, telecommunications experts say.

"There is no such thing as absolute safety," said Joseph Weizenbaum, a professor of computer science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "You cannot guarantee the security of a computer system if it is not physically or electronically isolated."

In national security computer systems, information mostly is coded. It usually moves along communication lines that are not accessible by telephones and that are sometimes surrounded by gas-filled tubes to reveal any attempt to tap them.

A group of young people in Milwaukee tapped the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico in June through a telecommunications network called Telnet. Both academic and government computer scientists discounted the national security significance of the incident.

Mr. Weizenbaum recalled how another group of computer enthusiasts recently managed to break through the security of a computer used by the University of California at Berkeley.

"It was something of a shock to the computer community that they found a pinhole in this system," he said.

Congressional investigators have criticized the government for inadequately protecting information held in the computers of agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

In a report completed in April 1982, for example, the General Accounting Office called the agencies' computers "vulnerable to individuals who would use them for fraudulent, wasteful, abusive and illegal purposes."

A senior computer expert at the Office of Management and Budget said the criticisms by the congressional investigators had considerable merit.

"There is a problem that has to be faced," the expert said. "We could put the ultimate National Security Agency-type equipment and procedures on all information, but it is so expensive it would drive the country into bankruptcy."

The question is: How much are we willing to pay to guarantee the security of what kinds of information?

A computer system that is located at a protected facility and is not designed to share information with computers or terminals in other locations is inherently more secure than other systems.

According to an expert on computers who has done extensive work for the Defense Department, an example of such a location would be the North American Aerospace Defense Command's center at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. The command post is the central stage for the movie, "WarGames," in which several young people tap into a command computer.

The expert, who requested anonymity, said that to his knowledge almost none of the computers on

Cheyenne Mountain was linked to outside networks.

Computers that share information are more vulnerable because they require links that can provide relatively easy channels of access and often involve large numbers of people with knowledge of the code words and other procedures necessary to enter it.

Early this year, a former economist with the Federal Reserve Board, Theodore C. Langevin, pleaded guilty to charges in connection with his illegal use of a telephone to tap the Federal Reserve's computer for secret data about the nation's money supply.

Mr. Langevin used the name and access code of someone still working at the Federal Reserve. Although officials said the computer recognized the attempt was not legitimate, they would not say how.

To prevent the theft of computerized information stored in widespread computer systems, business and government are increasingly adopting a procedure to scramble the information while in transit. Several years ago, the National Bureau of Standards adopted a standardized procedure for scrambling and unscrambling messages.

A spokesman at the bureau said Friday that 16 companies offer 20 kinds of devices to encode and decode information and that the procedure is now being used to protect sensitive information unrelated to national security by such agencies as the Energy Department and by some banks.

Dallas Voters Approve Regional Transit Plan

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Voters in Dallas and its larger suburbs have approved creation of a regional mass-transit system and a sales tax to pay for it.

With 100 percent of the precincts counted, 101,986 voters, or 58.2 percent, favored the Dallas Area Rapid Transit and 73,161, or 41.8 percent, voted against the plan Saturday, but residents of seven smaller towns voted against participating in the plan. DART will be the first rail mass-transit system in Texas, with 160 miles (260 kilometers) of lines built over the next 27 years.

4 Climbers Die in Swiss Alps

United Press International

SION, Switzerland — Four climbers died in two accidents in the Valais region of the Swiss Alps over the weekend, bringing to a record 22 the number of climbing fatalities in the area so far this summer.

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Legislator Sees Continuation Of U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan

United Press International

TAIPEI — The U.S. House majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., said Sunday that he was sure that the United States would continue to supply Taiwan with defensive weapons, despite strained U.S. ties with China over the issue.

"The United States should provide Taiwan with ample and adequate weapons for its defensive needs," said Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat. Mr. Wright arrived in Taipei on Saturday with a 22-member congressional delegation. The group also visited Japan, China, Singapore and Malaysia.

Mr. Wright said he believed that President Ronald Reagan and his successors would adhere to the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act to assure the island's security. The act, signed after the Carter administration established diplomatic relations with China and dropped its official ties with Taiwan, stipulates that Washington provide Taiwan with defensive weapons.

A month ago the Defense Department announced a \$530-million arms sales package to Taiwan, the third largest between Washington and Taipei. Beijing vigorously protested the deal.

Trudeau Shuffles Canadian Cabinet

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — With his Liberal Party facing badly in opinion polls, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has shuffled his cabinet for the third time in less than a year.

The top ministers, including External Affairs Minister Allan J. MacEachen and Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, kept their jobs in the shuffle Friday. But Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne was replaced by Jean-Jacques Blais, former minister of supply and services. Most senior posts were changed in September 1982, and Mr. Trudeau rearranged other assignments in March.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

After Faya-Largeau

The empire-minded Colonel Qadhafi has done something nasty that troubles many Africans and embarrasses their foreign patrons, including France and the United States. The mischief he has done, however, should not be treated in a manner to make of it a myth. Faya-Largeau is not Stalingrad. This was a small skirmish in a remote place and was far from the first of its type. Libya's forces went out not because they represent some irresistible green tide but because in the ebb and flow of military action in the African desert they had an advantage at this time and place. Politically the Chadian figure supported by Libya appears to be no more than a warlord on the make — in other words, a politician familiar in hard-to-govern, poorly governed, little-governed Chad.

One evident result of the Libyan pounce on Faya-Largeau is to mobilize a coalition of forces that are prepared, for their separate local or strategic reasons, to take some kind of stand against the further depredations of Colonel Qadhafi. The coalition was ineffective in the first stage, but it is in a position to make a difference in the next.

It would be surprising if President Hissène Habré's regional patrons in Egypt and Sudan, both targets of Libyan subversion themselves, were not more ready now. Other Africans are also aroused. French paratroopers, strongly armed, are finally and belatedly in place in the capital of Chad in the south. The United States

no longer appears to be awkwardly out in front of the anti-Qadhafi elements.

President Reagan had it about right in his remarks on the Chad crisis on Thursday. He steered clear of rhetoric whose effect in the past has been to paint Colonel Qadhafi as a menace so powerful, radical and Soviet-inspired as virtually to cry out for a direct American intervention against him. Instead Mr. Reagan emphasized the poor quality of the information about Chad available to Washington, the clear implication being a need to proceed cautiously. Chad, he observed, is historically in France's sphere of interest — another piece of sober distancing. "I don't see any situation that would call for military intervention by the United States there," he said.

Chad finds the United States in the usual difficult spot. The African country is not important to Americans in any conventional or traditional way, yet it is part of the business of being a great power to do what can be done to keep local or regional bullies from pushing unoffending countries around. Mr. Reagan caught the spirit of this dilemma when he said it was not the American role to play world policeman and when, in the same breath, he observed that threats to American security can arise worldwide. To combine the necessary restraint and responsibility takes good judgment, good company and, not least, good luck.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

What pangs President Habré of Chad must have felt when he urgently requested French troops to return to the former French colony to help in his fight against Libyan-backed rebels. He is himself a proud and successful former guerrilla foe of the legionnaires who aided another Chad president a decade ago.

President Mitterrand must have swallowed hard when he bowed to Mr. Habré's request. For years the French Socialist leader had harshly criticized his predecessors' interventions in Africa, unconsciously reminding of the imperialism of an earlier age.

Meanwhile, the fighting has called forth substantial self-discipline from Washington. President Reagan, often concerned with demonstrating American credibility by giving military support to friendly regimes in trouble, this time drew the line at warnings and displays of resolve: radar planes, munitions lifts, a weapons-training mission by three advisers only sent out to advise.

The behavior in all these capitals was right and necessary. On Tuesday the French defense minister reminded the world: "It is not France that is taking the initiative of internationalizing

the conflict... The Libyans did it." And at his news conference on Thursday Mr. Reagan explained that he could not foresee a need for American military intervention because Chad "is not our primary sphere of influence. It is that of France." In a perfect world Chad would not be in anybody's sphere of influence, but without some countervailing action it might soon have entered Colonel Qadhafi's. Better the reluctant, temporary presence of a post-imperial France than long-term dominance by the dictatorial Libyans.

The French paratroopers can only buy time; it is the warring factions of Chad themselves that must produce the political solution capable of sustaining a nation. In more than 20 years of formal independence, such a solution has proven elusive. To find one now requires the overcoming of obstacles as formidable as the presence of Libya to the north.

These include primal poverty and ethnic fragmentation. Probably most serious of all, Chad is beset by a tradition of solving political differences through violence, something that neither foreign force nor restraint can remedy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Year of the Bull

On the 13th of August last year — it was a Friday — the stock market, having sunk dismally low, suddenly leaped upward. In the phenomenal rise that followed, the Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 60 percent. It is always perilous to try to explain why stock prices move as they do, but at least in broad outline the reasons for the great bull market of the past year are pretty clear.

The turnaround last August was a response to the drop in interest rates that had begun six weeks earlier, and the rates were falling as a result of two political developments: The Federal Reserve Board had decided to relax monetary policy, and Congress, with the belated but vigorous support of President Reagan, was in the final stages of enacting a tax increase.

Of the two, the tax increase was the more important development. Without it, relaxation by the Federal Reserve might well have set off a wave of fears of more election-year inflation and sent rates up rather than down. The tax increase had little immediate effect on the deficit but great importance for the years ahead. Previously the forecasts of federal deficits had indicated a continuous widening from year to year through the 1980s. With the passage of the 1982 tax bill, the deficits were stabilized at more or less the present level. Investors found that reassuring.

Half a year later the recession finally ended,

and in May the rates started to rise again. Perhaps that is one reason why the stock prices peaked and began to fall in late June. It is important not to overdo the point. The relationship between the rates and stock prices is not rigid and immutable. But, generally speaking, it is true that high and rising interest rates are not good for the market.

The past year's history also suggests some of the limits on the ability of the Federal Reserve Board to influence interest. The Fed works in an atmosphere sensitive to many other influences. Last year it was a tax increase that made everything else move in the right direction. It will probably take another tax increase to get everything moving that way again.

By the way, in celebrating this anniversary it is useful to keep a longer perspective in mind. America has now been through 15 years of high inflation and high interest rates. If the Dow Jones average of 1968 had only kept ahead of inflation, today it would be just about twice as high as it actually is. Even after the big ride of the past year, the stocks on which Dow Jones calculates the average are worth just about half what they were, in real terms, in 1968. Perhaps that is not the most important measure of the damage that the misadventures of the last 15 years have inflicted on the American economy, but neither is it trivial.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Berlin Wall: 22 Years

On Aug. 13, 1961, East Germany performed a great deed for maintaining peace. One of the most important guarantees of peace in the face of the imperialist confrontation policies and still rampant revanchism in West Germany is a secure border.

— *Neues Deutschland* (Berlin), the East German Communist Party paper.

Like all work of human hands — the tower of Babel, the lunar empire — [the Berlin wall] is

transitory. The wall will also disappear one day. But whoever accepts the injustice of the wall silently only helps it remain sturdy.

— *Bild Zeitung* (Hamburg).

By backing Bonn's billion-mark loan to East Germany, Chancellor Kohl and the Bavarian leader, Mr. Strauss, have gone out on a limb. The East German government may be prevented by its Moscow masters from delivering the border relaxations and other concessions alleged to have been bought with the loan.

— *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

FROM OUR AUG. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Trouble Over Curaçao

THE HAGUE — The Dutch newspapers publish the text of the official letter by which President Castro handed his passport to M. de Rens, the Netherlands Minister resident in Caracas, and the official letter by which Senator Castro notified the Hague Government of the dismissal of the Minister. Although formulated in measured terms, these documents are not considered as conforming with diplomatic usage. The Dutch newspapers are very sober in their comments, awaiting the decision of the government. A letter from Curaçao, published by "De Tyd" giving an account of the reprisals taken against the Venezuelan Consulate in that city and the intense local excitement, has produced a certain amount of emotion here.

1933: When Mother Disagrees

HYDE PARK, New York — The President of the United States has been overruled by a higher authority — his mother. Mrs. James Roosevelt has quietly suggested to her acquaintances among newspapermen that they cease calling her estate, which is now serving as the summer White House, Krum Elbow. The real name of the estate is Springwood. Mrs. Roosevelt simply calls the estate Hyde Park, which is the name of the town in which it is situated. Mr. Roosevelt, who has a fondness for things of Dutch origin, found old authorities to show that in the early days his side of the river had been called Krum Elbow. Thereby he started a friendly argument not only among his neighbors but in his own family.

Yalta, Helsinki, Madrid, ...

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Two Andropovs took charge of the Madrid conference, and both are cautious men. Yuri, in the Kremlin, and his son Igor, in Madrid, led the Soviet Union in declaring that it was "determined to assure the effective application of human rights and of basic freedoms," including the freedom to organize labor unions.

No one can have any illusions about the practical consequences of such a declaration. Why did Moscow commit itself to legal obligations that will never be met unless there is a radical change in the Soviet regime? Why did the Kremlin give the West a potentially powerful psychological weapon?

The Kremlin showed diplomatic skill. In exchange for promises it has no intention or even means of keeping, it saved the "Helsinki process and spirit" from seemingly inevitable death through failure. And it averted any questioning of the inviolability of the frontiers that emerged after World War II.

In the absence of a peace treaty ending that war, Moscow can point to the Final Act of the Helsinki accords, now confirmed in Madrid, as a document recognizing the division of Europe and Soviet domination over Eastern Europe. Madrid is thus the equivalent of Yalta. The confirmation is valuable to Moscow. Indeed, the strongest

threat the West could brandish against an eventual Soviet intervention in Poland was that of reconsidering the Helsinki Final Act. By agreeing in Madrid to an agenda of eight meetings, the Soviets have meanwhile breathed new life into East-West dialogue and cooperation. Moscow believes it can increase its access to Western technology by playing up the rivalry between America and Western Europe, and in this way be safe from embargo or trade restrictions.

Furthermore, in exchange for minor concessions and promises to release a few lesser hostages (Pentecostals, but not the Sakharovs), Moscow prevented the West from making clear that the Stockholm disarmament conference will deal with conventional weapons only. Theoretically, then, that conference could also discuss nuclear weapons, and the Soviets can use that forum to promote their "various peace initiatives" and try to influence the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

Deployment of Euro-missiles is to start in December. The preparatory stage of the Stockholm conference is to start in Helsinki in October. Moscow convinced the West to begin the disarmament conference quickly — that is, next January —

and not to limit its duration, which means it could go on for 10 years. By contrast, the human rights discussions due in Ottawa and Bern, which should prove embarrassing to the Kremlin, are put off until 1985 and 1986 and are to last no more than six weeks.

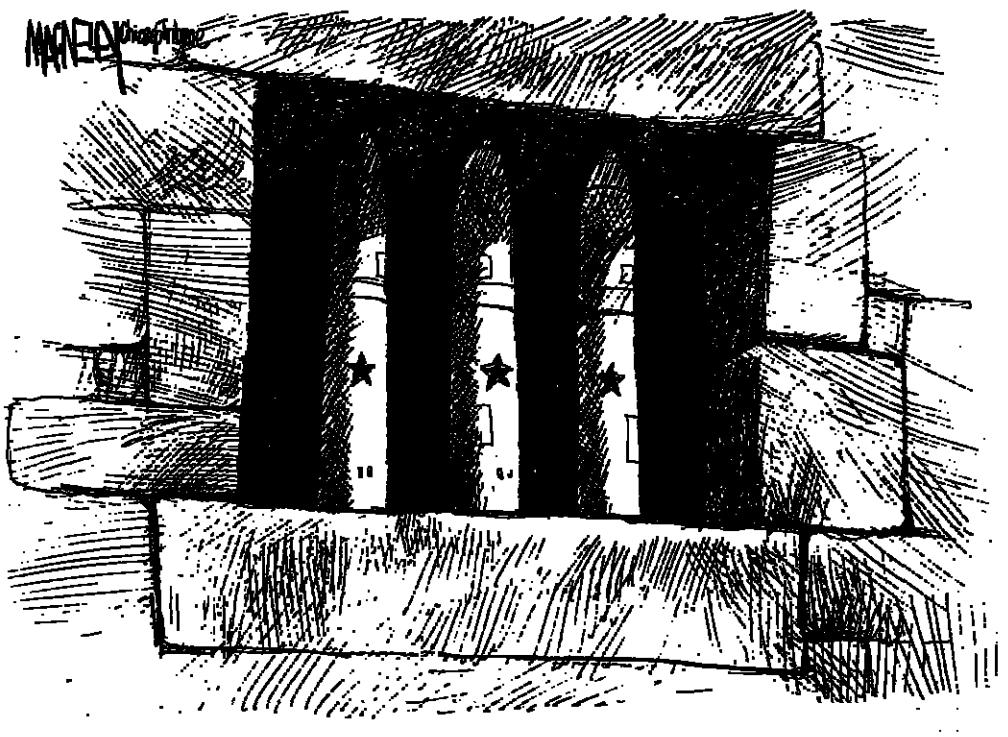
As for the "right of workers to organize unions," the Kremlin obtained the restriction that unions can operate only "within the framework of the law of each respective state." What that can mean has been seen in Poland.

Not once in the 40-page Madrid document is Poland mentioned. Yet the conference took place in the shadow of Polish developments and was obviously influenced by the struggle of Solidarity.

Nor is mention made of those persons in the Soviet Union and Poland who have been imprisoned for monitoring respect of the Helsinki agreements. By the time the meetings in Ottawa and Bern come to order, little will probably be left of the Helsinki watchdog committee set up by Solidarity. Madrid was clearly a success for Moscow.

All the same, the Madrid compromise is a two-edged sword. The West has obtained an instrument of political and moral pressure that can be effective if it knows how to use it — and if it wants to use it.

International Herald Tribune.



For Refugees From Indochina, the Disaster Continues

By William Shawcross

BANGKOK — Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia are no longer of fashionable concern in the West, but in some ways their plight is worse than ever. For now they have less hope of securing a secure life in a new homeland.

Communist and non-communist governments must share the blame. The refugees' predicament is the result of the policies of a number of countries, including Vietnam, the United States and Thailand.

Sad to say, the refugees' situation has pointed up the limits in the ability of international organizations to protect vulnerable, displaced people in the absence of strong commitment from governments.

In Hong Kong, Vietnamese boat people are being incarcerated in what are euphemistically known as "closed camps" but are in fact prisons.

A few weeks ago dozens of Vietnamese boat people were drowned in the Ho Chi Minh River, according to reports from Vietnam. Police fired warning shots at a boat, the people on board panicked, and the boat began to list, struck a bridge and sank.

In the Thai camp of Phanat Nikorn, two Vietnamese who had been denied resettlement set themselves on fire in front of officials from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The INS men have shown such extreme insensitivity in their methods that State Department officials have bitterly complained to Washington.

In May, on orders of the Thai government, about 20,000 Cambodians were taken by bus from a place of relative security a few miles inside Thailand back to the heavily mined Cambodian border area, where civilians are caught in the fighting. Despite a petition for help from 2,000 of those displaced Cambodians, neither the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) nor the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was able to prevent their forced transfer.

The hazards facing people being sent back to the border area were all too clear to me when I visited ICRC hospitals in the area in April. I saw people whose limbs had been blown off by the land mines that have been placed in that no-man's-land. Many of the victims were children.

A private organization called Operation Handicap International fits these who have lost a leg with artificial limbs made with "appropriate technology" — wood and bamboo. There is of course no "appropriate technology" for those who have been blinded. They are sent back to the border in darkness.

In 1979 the Indochinese refugees were the center of international attention. Hundreds of thousands were fleeing from Vietnam, and up to half a million came to the Thai border to escape the chaos brought about by the Vietnamese occupation that ended Pol Pot's brutal revolution.

The West responded generously by resettling hundreds of thousands. But now it seems that Western concern has been largely exhausted. Relief workers have a phrase for this. They call it "compassion fatigue."

Western societies cannot be expected to absorb endless numbers of peasants fleeing Third World dicta-

torships, particularly in a time of recession. Groups interested in resettling refugees from other parts of the world, such as Latin America, claim that the Indochinese have been given too much precedence. There are even those in the refugee business who argue that the Indochinese relief effort itself has been part of the problem; they contend that large-scale resettlement programs have encouraged the emigration of Indochinese people who otherwise would have endured conditions at home.

This argument, it seems to me, is far too neat. It conveniently blames the United States and other Western resettlement countries and ignores the fact that Asian peasants rooted in their land and culture do not usually flee their homes for promised lands unless conditions seem unbearable.

Even if one accepts that mistakes were made, the suffering and desperation of thousands of refugees today is a reality that must be of concern to the international community. Refugees are still coming, particularly from Vietnam and Cambodia. Until the passage of the 1980 Refugee Act, the United States accepted these Indochinese en masse. Since then they have had to prove individually that they have a genuine fear of persecution back home. In many cases this has been difficult to establish.

To Influence Vietnam, Strategy Has to Be Realistic

By Doan Van Toai and David Chanoff

FRESNO, California — Southern California was the scene not long ago of a large and enthusiastic rally for Hoang Chi Minh, a former South Vietnamese admiral who heads the California-based National United Vietnamese for the Liberation of Vietnam, an organization that is alleged to be carrying out small-scale guerrilla operations in Indochina.

Mr. Hoang's efforts to use the refugee community as a base for insurgency in Vietnam are not unique. Last summer the Hanoi government put on display Vo Dai Ton, a former colonel in the southern army who was well known in the United States. According to Vietnamese spokesmen, Mr. Vo was a key figure in American-Thai plans to organize domestic resistance to the Hanoi government.

It is tempting to dismiss such people as nothing more than frustrated diehards with a quixotic view of their prospects, but they are U.S. residents who would have difficulty getting into Thailand without some sort of official approval.

It is all too easy to imagine arguments for low-level government encouragement of refugee-led guerrilla activities. Among the bitterly anti-communist Vietnamese in America are many experienced soldiers who have never accepted the North's victory as final. The temptation to use the energies of people like Mr. Vo and Mr. Hoang must be substantial. Such ad hoc movements, led by members of the old Thien regime, can only do the United States harm.

In the current Southeast Asian policy dilemma it is vital that America develop an overall strategic framework for dealing with Vietnamese expansionism and Soviet influence in the region. Support for indigenous resistance activities might be part of a workable strategy, but Americans would need to understand just how such support might further the goal of moving Vietnam away from its present militant policies.

It is worth noting that while China has been actively backing anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in Cambodia, as well as a Montagnard insurgency inside Vietnam, it is unlikely that the People's Republic has any hope either of evicting Vietnam from Cambodia or of seriously destabilizing the

An Opportunity to Seize For Northern Ireland

By James Shannon

The writer is a Democratic congressman from Massachusetts and a member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON — In Ireland, feudal war, foreign conquests and centuries of oppression, economic depression and mass emigration have come to this: a conflict concentrated in the six counties of Northern Ireland, 14 years of horrific violence, thousands of lost lives and livelihoods, and no end in sight.

A visitor to America, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Mairead Corrigan Maguire, told a delegation of senators and congressmen that the dominant emotion in her country is anger — anger directed at both chief antagonists, the British government and the self-ordained freedom-fighters.

In the United States, most of the 43 million Irish-Americans are mired on the subject — confused and tired of trying to decipher what is going on.

With the British election now past, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has an opportunity and an obligation to improve the situation in Northern Ireland. There are at least four steps that could help diminish tensions.

Mrs. Thatcher's opportunity stems from her sizable victory margin. Her obligation to look again at the situation arises because some of the deepest scars in Northern Ireland result directly from her policies. For instance, the unemployment rate is 25 percent, twice that in the rest of the United Kingdom and higher than that at the peak of the Depression.

Anger in Northern Ireland is motivated by the violence, the economy and the prison situation.

The violence has been constant and debilitating. There have been more than 2,300 victims since 1969, more than half of them innocent civilians. Who killed them? The best evidence comes from a Dublin-based journalist who researched the 2,250 deaths that preceded June 1982.

He found that more than half could be attributed to Republican groups like the Provisional Irish Republican Army, more than a quarter to loyalist groups like the Ulster Defense Association, and 11.7 percent to the security forces. In 182 cases the assassins were unknown.

More than 25,000 people have been seriously injured — a statistic that does not measure psychological trauma and cannot account for the time lost in the lives of an entire generation of young people.

The economic picture is no less dismal. A Cambridge University economist has estimated that 24,000 jobs have been lost. This economic

degeneration is likely to continue in the absence of renewed interest by Mrs. Thatcher, because Northern Ireland depends on British government expenditures for 75 percent of its gross domestic product and 45 percent of all employment.

The hunger strikes and Mrs. Thatcher's obdurate handling of them left Northern Ireland in a deep chasm. She claimed victory after 10 prisoners died, and promptly ended reforms that could have ended the hunger strikes before they began. At the end, the "men of violence" had gained martyrs, recruits and votes; Mrs. Thatcher had solidified her reputation as the "iron lady," and Northern Ireland had lost 64 more people killed in the violence that followed prison deaths.

Mrs. Thatcher has taken one positive step by retaining James Prior as Secretary for Northern Ireland. He has brought energy and genuine concern to the post, if not yet meaningful results. Now she should take others.

First, she should continue the Anglo-Irish dialogue that was short-circuited by the Falklands war.

Second, she should encourage involvement by the Unionist community in the New Ireland Forum announced by Mr. FitzGerald in March. With the participation of the three major political parties in the Republic and the major Roman Catholic party in the north, the Forum is a sincere attempt to put substance behind traditional assurances of protection for the Unionist point of view in a "new Ireland."

Third, Mrs. Thatcher should ban the use of plastic bullets. Fourteen people, four of them children, have been killed by them. A British commitment to use other crowd-control methods would emphasize a real determination to turn things around.

Fourth, it may be necessary to consider a mini-Marshall Plan for Ulster. Britain could not bear the burden of that restructuring alone, but a well-conceived economic recovery plan involving Britain, the Republic and the United States could go far toward resolving many of the problems that underlie the violence.

The way forward is through democratic processes and a commitment to social and economic justice. If those who seek power with the bomb and the bullet are to be turned away, Mrs. Thatcher would do well to seize her opportunity and apply these reforms.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hidden Resistance

Regarding "How a Crisis Disappears Into Thin Air" (JHT, Aug. 6) by William F. Buckley Jr.

Mr. Buckley concludes that "if the West is going to win, it will do so because of the failure of communism, not because of the resources of freedom." It is my experience that the longing for freedom and the various, often hidden ways of resisting compliance with authoritarian rule — as so persistently demonstrated among the peoples governed by communist minorities — are the main reasons for the failure of the communists to dominate the world.

JANUS R. AVISON.

Hastings, England.

About Central America

Perhaps it's just an unfortunate coincidence, but every time I pick up the Herald Tribune lately it seems that at least one article is complaining that the Reagan administration has not gone far enough in threatening the Sandinist regime with violent overthrow or in backing the regime in El Salvador against the

Operatic Sine Qua Non

Regarding "Singers Make Opera" (Letters, June 27).

Opera lovers can only agree with John Aler's letter from Geneva on the fundamental importance of high-quality singing in opera.

Opera is the most demanding of the performing arts, and there is always a high risk of not obtaining satisfactory results. In recent years growing importance has been given to conductor, staging and decor. This is a welcome trend if the goal is to obtain a spectacle complex. However, there is a growing tendency to exaggerate the importance of the production. Too much is written on why the visual or theatrical aspects are good or bad, while minimizing the much more important role of the singers.

Opera lovers will always prefer a perfect cast of singers to lush orchestral sound with poor singing, or even with good singers unsuited to their roles. Some horrible productions of recent years were ravishing musical experiences, sometimes made into magnificent records.

JAMES A. COHEN.

Paris.

JORGE S. HELFT.

Buenos Aires.

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International Bond Prices — Week of August 12

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
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STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

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Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds WestLB
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MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1983

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EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

Some Analysts View New Warrants As Fad but Game May Not Be Over Yet

LONDON — Just when the Eurobond market was settling in for a peaceful August snooze, along comes a complex new game. Inspired by the idea that Quadrex Securities couldn't make work last Tuesday, Merrill Lynch and Salomon Brothers have created a European market for options on U.S. Treasury bonds. Eurobond analysts wracked their brains to figure out how much the options, or warrants, are worth. This week, they will be back at their calculators: Friday's rally in the U.S. bond market has changed the odds.

The U.S. money-supply report Friday, showing an increase of a mere \$400 million in M-1, sent bond prices soaring. The benchmark 12 percent bonds maturing in 2013 closed at 102 9/32, up two points on the day.

More to the point, the 10% of 2012 closed at about 99 1/2. For people who want to bet on a rally, Merrill last Thursday began selling six-month warrants providing the right to buy those bonds at 91 1/2. When Merrill announced the offer, the bonds were trading at about 87 1/2. Since then they have shot up more than half way to the exercise price of 91 1/2.

As a result, the warrants, quoted at \$1.50 offered late Friday, are likely to surge when trading opens this week.

Friday's rally does not appear to be such good news for holders of Salomon's one-year warrants to buy the same bonds. Salomon plans to set its exercise price at five points over the price at which the bonds close Tuesday in New York. A bad money-supply report, leaving the bond market weak, would have made many speculators willing to bet on a big bounce up from 12-month lows. As it is, at least part of the bounce is past.

The success of Treasury warrants, however, will be determined not by such bounces but by whether investors think they are getting a good deal in the longer term.

European investors could get similar exposure to the U.S. Treasury market by using the options on Treasury bond futures traded on the Chicago Board of Trade. But Salomon and Merrill say their warrants let shy investors avoid the documentation requirements of the Chicago market. Another possible advantage is that the warrants will be traded during European business hours, opening up opportunities for arbitrage between the two markets.

A Question of Price

So the burning question becomes whether Merrill and Salomon are charging a fair price for their service.

The answer is easy: No one knows. Some investors feel it prudent to wait and see if imitations come out with cheaper warrants.

For those who can't wait, there are several ways of evaluating the cost, all of them tricky.

Joseph Spidler, a futures expert at Kidder, Peabody Securities in London, noted that, based on prices Friday afternoon in London, an investor would pay about \$1,950 for 100 Merrill warrants. Mr. Spidler figured that a similar play in Chicago would cost \$2,094. Such a comparison is impossible for Salomon's one-year warrants because the Chicago options do not extend beyond six months or so.

Another method is to figure out the percentage by which the exercise price plus the cost of the warrant exceeds the current market price of the bond. At Friday's New York closing, that left Merrill's warrants with a premium of 4.4 percent (sure to widen as the warrant price rises to reflect Friday's bond-price surge). If Salomon's exercise price were based on the close Friday (rather than Tuesday), the warrants would stand at a premium of 9.2 percent. But the Salomon warrants are good for a year, at least as long as Merrill's.

"In reality, the only true valuation system is the market," a Salomon executive said.

So how are the warrants selling? Hansjörg Hofmann, Merrill's syndication chief, said the firm had (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Swiss Use Secrecy Laws In Seizing Rich Records

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON — Swiss authorities have used their secrecy laws to seize records of documents subpoenaed by a U.S. grand jury and prevent them from being shipped to New York by the giant Swiss commodities-trading firm Marc Rich & Co.

The grand jury is investigating whether the Swiss firm's former U.S. subsidiary shifted more than \$100 million in profits from New York to Switzerland to avoid paying U.S. taxes.

An official in the Swiss Embassy here insisted that Switzerland was not trying to "frustrate" the U.S. court by its action Friday night. He said the U.S. government can "request" the subpoenaed documents from the Swiss government under Swiss laws that require that nation to cooperate with other countries in cases involving tax fraud.

Marc Rich & Co., whose annual sales exceed \$10 billion, had resisted supplying the documents for more than a year, but backed down a week ago under pressure from a \$50,000-a-day fine levied by U.S. District Judge Leonard B. Sand and orders by Judge Sand requiring more than 30 companies to attach any Rich assets they might have in their custody. Rich & Co. promised Judge Sand that it would produce all the subpoenaed documents — records, correspondence and telexes — by next Friday.

The fine will continue to run until all the documents are produced — by Aug. 19 Rich will owe \$2.6 million — but after Rich agreed to provide the documents, Judge Sand lifted most of the attachments.

Swiss authorities in Washington said they did not know how many or what type of documents were seized Friday night. But sources close to the case said they understood that not all of the subpoenaed documents were seized and that the Swiss trading firm is expected to produce many of the documents required by the court.

The Swiss Embassy, a telephone interview Saturday that the Swiss federal prosecutor was "obliged" to seize the documents when he learned Marc Rich & Co. had agreed to comply with the grand jury subpoenas.

Mr. Leuter said the prosecutor is investigating whether to charge Marc Rich with violating Swiss laws barring companies from divulging business secrets to foreign governments.

Mr. Leuter said the Swiss suggested twice last month to the U.S. government that the documents sought by the grand jury be handled either under the tax treaty between the United States and Switzerland or under Swiss law. Both the treaty and the law require Swiss cooperation in cases involving tax fraud. Mr. Leuter said the United States has not responded to either suggestion.

Recovery Expected For Computer Stocks

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In spite of the trouble that technology stocks have taken in the last six weeks, analysts and other industry experts say that they expect a turnaround before the year ends.

The current drop, from levels many in the industry thought were unsustainable, started soon after Texas Instruments abruptly announced that it had badly misjudged the market for its home computers.

Since the announcement came within months after a similar one by Warner Communications' Atari unit, the stock market was badly shaken.

Investors who had already abandoned Atari fled from Texas Instruments and began looking nervously at the rest of the electronics and computer field. Then, three weeks ago, came the final blow as Prudential-Bache Securities, one of the strongest advocates of technology-related issues, declared a change of heart, advising clients to stop buying.

Those signals, clearly, are still strongly negative, at least for the computer and electronics issues. Some stocks are now trading at close to half of their highs.

Apple Computer, for example, which hit 63 1/2 in June, closed Friday at 33 1/2 in over-the-counter trading. Even Coloco Industries, which holds an undisputed lead in the home-video sector, closed Friday at 31 1/2 on the big board, from its high of 65.

Still, the analysts say, the long-term outlook for the success of new technologies has changed little, if at all, in the past 12 months. High technology was to be one of those muscular sectors of the economy that would lead the recovery from recession.

And though many economists still believe that, they also are seeing that at least some high-technology products, home computers, for example, face the same marketing challenges as any other consumer product.

"High technology is still the best investment over the long term," said Greg Smith, Prudential-Bache's research chief. "It is where the growth will be, because the whole economy is moving toward high technology." But the stock market, he said, "moves on perceptions, not realities."

The reality is that few analysts believe that the high-technology bubble has burst for good. In a few months, they say, another rush to buy technology issues is likely, and investors willing to risk another rise and fall may pick up some unusual bargains.

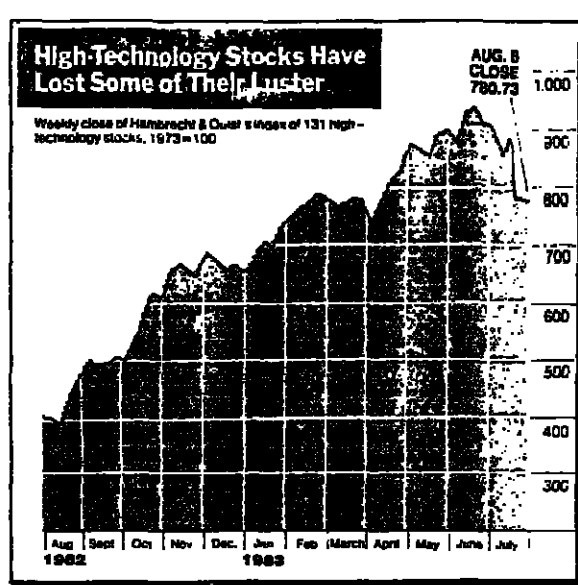
But many analysts and investors say they have had to grow accustomed to the fact that most technology issues have had technical market analysts call high "beta factors." That is, these stocks outperform a rising market, and fall more rapidly than a declining one.

Explanations for this volatility vary. But most analysts theorize that the "high betas" are related to the mystery that surrounds hard-to-understand technologies.

"People feel less secure with these kinds of stocks," Mr. Smith said. "They follow others into the market, but because everyone is uncertain, when things happen to a few stocks everyone becomes concerned it could happen elsewhere. People keep wondering where it is going to happen next."

Thus, the losses that Warner Communications and Texas Instruments suffered in the home-computer field had a pronounced ripple effect. Among those stocks dragged down in the sell-off was Apple Computer Co., once a market favorite.

Apple makes sophisticated personal computers, selling for more



than \$1,000, and so it was not hurt by the price wars that afflicted the low end of the market. Nonetheless, investors apparently felt it was vulnerable, particularly after rumors that International Business Machines Corp. would market an \$800 computer, the Peanut, this fall.

"Only now is Apple a good investment again," said one analyst, who did not want to be identified. "I'm going to buy it the day after IBM announces the Peanut."

In the eyes of some experts, however, more than untidy broad fears underlie the recent selling spree. Jim McCann, co-editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, believes that even the most promising high-technology stocks became greatly overvalued in the past year's stock market rally.

"The sell-off was caused purely by the earlier excesses of investors," Mr. McCann said. "When you look at stocks — any stocks — you have to look at values. But in the high-technology area, people were saying, 'I have to buy the stock no matter what the price is.'"

Indeed, some investors went to great lengths to justify their purchases. Preston G. Athey, vice president of T. Rowe Price's New Horizons mutual fund, which specializes in high technology, says that last summer, many analysts and institutional investors were comparing stock prices to earnings anticipated during the following six months.

By January, they were basing judgments on expected earnings for the 12 months of 1983. By May, many were looking to earnings for 1984. "That is always a danger sign," he said. "People were looking further and further into the future to make their investment strategies seem reasonable."

Some investors, dismayed by the rising stock prices of established companies, turned instead to the flood of initial public offerings, many involving technology-related areas, that began early this year.

But those, too, quickly became overpriced. "We haven't seen any good value among new issues since February," said Mr. McCann, whose newsletter tracks several bright new companies.

Even so, most analysts expect the current downturn to end within the next three months, and say they will once again invest heavily in high technology. "For the next year or two, the outlook for these stocks is appreciably better than the rest of American industry," said Gregory L. Kelsey, senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & Quist.

Despite Fall in Rates, Market Direction Remains Unclear

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Market interest rates fell sharply last week, bringing profits to traders but no definitive answers to investors, who still face conflicting advice about the direction of interest rates.

While new 12 percent Treasury bonds due in 2013 rose to 102 1/2, the gain was not accompanied by any definitive answer to questions about the future of inflation, federal budget deficits and the course of the economy in general.

Traders said investors have bought a large part of the Treasury's \$15.75-billion August offering, but added that the rally relied heavily on speculative buying.

In recent days, many analysts

have said that price gains were overdue after the extended period of declining bond prices since early May. The price of 10% percent Treasury bonds, for example, had

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

fallen from 101 in early May to 86 1/2, before recovering late in the week to slightly more than 90.

Much of the price gains followed the announcement Friday of a \$400-million increase in M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, for the week ended Aug. 3. The increase was much smaller than expected. M-1 consists of currency in circulation and money in checking and checking-like accounts.

"The money-supply number points to a stable monetary policy for the next few weeks," said Victor

Chang, director of marketing at Ehrlich Bober Government Securities Inc. When monetary policymakers of the Federal Open Market Committee met on Aug. 23, Mr. Chang said, there could be reluctance to raise rates higher, because "we are right now at the cutting edge for both short-term and long-term rates."

Higher short-term rates would hurt the ability of foreign countries to pay their debt, while higher long-term rates would further dampen activity in the U.S. housing market, where the pace of home sales and mortgage financing has already slowed in response to higher rates.

Among those analysts who expect lower interest rates by year-end, the slight decline in retail sales for July was a welcome development because it was construed to mean that higher interest rates were reducing the pace of economic

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Aug. 12

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	9.95 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	9.85 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	8.75 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	8.54 %
Home Mortgages	13.24 %

growth. A more modest expansion would reduce business credit demands and delay the often-predicted clash between business and government borrowers.

The retail sales data are notoriously erratic, however, and large revisions are common. Other data suggest that any slowdown in the economy will not be precipitous. For example, the 0.1 percent de-

U.S. Officials Drop Objection to Merger Of 2 Pay-TV Firms

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department has announced that it will permit a merger of Showtime and The Movie Channel, the second- and third-largest pay-television companies in the United States, because the proposal no longer includes two major movie distributors as co-owners.

The department had announced in June and again in July that it objected to merger proposals on the ground that they violated antitrust laws.

But on Friday, Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, who heads the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, said he no longer objected to the plan, primarily because the new proposal involves only one motion-picture distributor, Warner Brothers. The earlier proposals included Paramount Pictures, owned by Gulf and Western Industries, and Universal City Studios Inc., which is owned by MCA Inc.

The three motion-picture distributors account for a large portion of the movies licensed by major pay-television services.

Showtime is the second-largest pay-television service, and The Movie Channel ranks third. The largest pay-television service, with 60 percent of the market, is Home Box Office, owned by Time Inc. Together, the three services control nearly 100 percent of the market.

But Mark Sheehan, a spokesman for the Justice Department, said the focus of its antitrust objection was not on the pay-TV services as such, despite their scope. He said that there was a low barrier to entry into this area by other companies and that the merger would not make the development of such competition any more difficult.

The Justice Department said it had informed attorneys for Warner Communications and American Express, which own The Movie Channel, and Viacom International Inc., which owns Showtime, that it will not challenge the



William F. Baxter

merger. Under the current proposal, Viacom and Warner Amex, a joint venture of the other partners, would each own 50 percent of the Showtime-Movie Channel services.

In opposing the earlier merger proposals, the Justice Department had argued that they would have stifled competition among distributors in the sale of movies and other programs to cable systems and pay channels.

The merger would increase concentration in the field, but if the merged company raised prices significantly, other services could easily enter the market, Justice Department officials said. "That new competition would prevent any anti-competitive effect from arising," said Wayne Collins, deputy assistant attorney general. "It's very easy to enter into direct competition," he added.

The previous proposal involving the three studios would have brought together distributors of about half of the market of movies for television.

Such a combination would produce incentives for the merged company to raise prices. "They could make their product prohibitively expensive for other pay-television services," Mr. Sheehan said.

Agency Will Buy Mortgages In Bid to Boost U.S. Housing

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In an effort to prevent rising interest rates from stalling the housing market, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. has decided to begin buying millions of dollars in fixed-rate mortgages Monday from U.S. lenders.

The agency's effort is expected to help mortgage lenders clear their books of the 12- to 14-percent loans they have made in the past few weeks, and thus give them a fresh supply of funds to make new mortgages.

Lenders have become particularly wary of making fixed-rate loans in a climate of rising rates, and getting rid of the newer loans on their books should relieve them of some of that worry.

"By selling off those loans, the S&Ls will diversify themselves some of the interest rate risk," said Philip Brinkerhoff, president of FCA Mortgage Securities, Los Angeles, and former president of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

In a similar program last April, the agency purchased about \$1 billion in fixed-rate mortgages from U.S. lenders.

Approximately \$400 million of those funds went to the western part of the United States, primarily

to California savings and loan institutions.

Federal Home Loan officials said there was no dollar limit on the new purchase effort.

"We will buy whatever is offered at the appropriate prices," said Ke. Stackhouse, the Los Angeles-based regional vice president of the agency.

Although the program will pump new funds into the mortgage market, industry experts expressed uncertainty as to whether it would do much to lower interest rates, largely because it is the cost rather than the supply of funds that has led to the recent rise in rates.

The advent of the money-market savings accounts late last year has brought billions of dollars in new deposits into the nation's banks and S&Ls.

The companies, however, now have to pay competitive rates for their deposits, which means that the rates they charge on loans must be more carefully tuned to the cost of their funds.

"The S&Ls and banks are playing with hooft money," said Alan Crittenden, an analyst of home-financing trends.

"The lenders can't hold long-term mortgages in their portfolios without it causing them all kinds of problems," he said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 12, excluding bank service charges

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian \$	1.4675	British £	1.7175	French F	6.5596
Belgian Fr.	40.3375	German M	3.3750	Italian L	1.3660
Canadian \$	1.2525	Japanese Y	161.0000	Spanish P	166.6375
Danish Kr.	6.4600	Netherlands G	2.2037	Swedish S	4.6600
Deutsche M	3.3750	Portugal Esc	200.4840	Swiss F	1.4600
Dracma	336.0000	South Africa R	1.4600	U.S. Dollar	1.0000
Escudo	200.4840	U.S. Dollar	1.0000		

Treasury Bills

Source: Federal Reserve Bank

Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
13 weeks	11.50 %	26 weeks	11.50 %	52 weeks	11.50 %
1 year	11.50 %				

Markets to Close

Banks and financial markets in several countries will be closed Monday, including those in France, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal.

Market	Close
London	2,788.00
New York	1,467.50
Paris	1,467.50
Stockholm	1,467.50
Amsterdam	1,467.50
Frankfurt	1,467.50
Berlin	1,467.50
Madrid	1,467.50
Barcelona	1,467.50
Brussels	1,467.50
Geneva	1,467.50
Luxembourg	1,467.50
Portugal	1,467.50
Spain	1,467.50
Belgium	1,467.50
Greece	1,467.50
France	1,467.50

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

indicate a return to a policy of frequent adjustments in the currency's value.

Markets to Close

Banks and financial markets in several countries will be closed Monday, including those in France, Spain, Belgium, Gre-

Over-the-Counter

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET[illegible][illegible]

Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Special Risk	Warrant Covered	Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
•		BNP	\$300	1991	1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/2%. Redeemable at holders' option in 1988 or par, issued in Europe.
•		BNP	\$100	1991	1/4	100	—	Same terms as above. Increased from \$75 million, issued in the Middle East.
•		Daiwa Securities	\$ 60	1998	5	100	5	Redeemable at holders' option at 104 in 1986. Convertible at a 5% premium. \$40 million issued in Europe, \$20 million issued in Asia.
•		Merrill Lynch	0.3-0.5	6 mos.	—	18 1/4	—	Each warrant is exercisable into a \$1,000 note of the U.S. Treasury's 10 1/2% of 2012 at 91 1/4. Subscription to close Aug. 18.
•		Mortgage Bk Denmark	\$150	1993	1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/4%. First callable or par in 1986. Redeemable at holders' option or par in 1990.
•		Philbro-Soloway	0.25	1984	—	27 1/4	—	Each warrant is exercisable into a \$1,000 note of the U.S. Treasury's 10 1/2% of 1993 or an expected 4-point premium. Terms to be set Aug. 16.
•		Philbro-Soloway	0.25	1984	—	32 1/4	—	Each warrant is exercisable into a \$1,000 note of the U.S. Treasury's 10 1/2% of 2012 or an expected 5-point premium. Terms to be set Aug. 16.
•		Transamerica Fin.	0.30	1984	—	49 1/4	—	Each warrant is exercisable into a \$1,000 note of the U.S. Treasury's 10 1/2% of 2012 at 92. Callable.
•		Toronto Dominion Mortgage Bk, Montreal Hope	as 40 and 75	1988 1988	12 1/2 7	100 100	12 1/2 9	Noncallable. Noncallable. Payable Sep. 14.

Some Analysts View New Warrants as Passing Fad

(Continued from Page 7)

sold \$30,000 by late Friday and expected to sell the final 200,000 early this week.

Salomon said its sale of 250,000 bond warrants was "almost done." The companion issue of 250,000 warrants on the Treasury's 10% notes of 1993 was selling more slowly but was "in good shape."

Analysts said speculators preferred to make bets on the 29-year bonds rather than on the 10-year

Many analysts say the new warrants as a passing fad, like partly-paid bonds and zero-coupon issues. Ian Kerr, a senior analyst at Kidder, agreed but said the game probably is not over yet. Investors might like to try various other bond maturities and exercise periods.

Other Eurobond specialists had

doubts about the demand. One noted that Eurobond investors traditionally have shunned registered securities, such as U.S. Treasury bonds. A trader at a Swiss bank said he had no time for the warrants: "Our clients are not gamblers, our clients are investors."

Another question is how last week's action affects the reputation of Gary Klesch, the 36-year-old chairman of Quadrex. He came up

with the first such warrant offering but had to cancel it when investors recoiled from the price. The one-year Quadrex warrants required a minimum bid of \$49.50. Salomon priced its equivalent offer at \$32.50.

Mr. Klesch's big rivals could not seem to decide whether he was brilliant and courageous or greedy and naïve. Some thought it was a combination.

International Herald Tribune

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

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LANGUAGE

War on Clause Wits

By William Safire
WASHINGTON—Abraham Lincoln wrote the Gettysburg Address while traveling from Washington on the back of an envelope.

That is a famous example of a misplaced clause. Presidents do not travel on envelopes, only stamps do, and when so traveling they belong on the fronts of envelopes.

A Lezicographic irregular regiment that calls itself the Clause Wits—after the Prussian military strategist who habitually misplaced his clauses—stays on permanent alert for this specimen of solecism.

James Drake of New York took a hard look at an advertisement for the Hilton International Trinidad hotel that boasts: "The only hotel with tennis courts, a health club and TV in every room." He observes: "Jumping over the net to leave the room must be inconvenient." The copy might have been improved by placing the "TV in every room" phrase ahead of the tennis courts.

I have awarded leadership of the regiment to William R. Hutchison, who is Charles Warren Professor of the History of Religion in America at the Harvard Divinity School, for spotting the best recent example.

Professor Hutchison found it on the introductory panel for an art exhibit at the Dartmouth College Hopkins Center. The text read: "This exhibition . . . consists of nearly 90 works by American photographers executed between 1850 and 1980."

"The amendment was written in such a way," said Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, at a subcommittee hearing in 1981, "that it could be changed through the process of evolution. But unfortunately, we don't let it evolve."

That citation of a curious verb was sent to me a couple of years ago by David Mann of Kinnelon, New Jersey. It went into a file labeled "Suspicious Sightings." Recently, a former White House aide sent along this quotation, which appeared in Advertising Age, of Katherine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co., discussing the format of Newsweek: "With anything that works, you may want to evolve it and let it grow, but you don't want to mess with the format."

Evolve is a bastard verb back-formed from the noun evolution, which is a back-formation of the verb evolve. (The legion of parameter-crazed mathematicians about to write me that evolve is a noun meaning "a curve that is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve" can just lay off.) We can assume evolve, from the Latin for "to unroll," was used by Baker jocularly, but evidently it was catching, and now our media moguls are willing to mess with the verb's format.

So what's wrong, say the permissivists? If evolve can lead to convolution and then to convolute, why can't evolve evolve in a similar fashion?

Because there are those of us who mean the ramps, taking our weapons from the Georgetown Molotov Cocktail Circuit and heaving them with attendant ridicule at the imaginative verifiers of nouns.

At present (I would have written "presently," but borders of nitpickers still think that means "soon"), the verb evolve is a mistake; in time, it may become accepted as an unmistakably transitive form of evolve. We may let something evolve by itself, but when we evolve it, we switch a few genes around and give it some evolutionary help. Personally, I'd use develop, or if I wanted to dazzle 'em with education, educe.

THIS is not to say that all verification of nouns is beyond the pale. It has been happening all along in the language, from the long-established to telephone and to map to the more recent to party and to guest-host. (E.J. Kahn Jr. of The New Yorker wrote to say that he no longer uses "authored" as a verb, since it used to be East Side weekly's usage of "She has authored more than 40 articles and books.")

Here's a stirring verification from The San Francisco Examiner sent along by Gene Mariani of Berkeley, California: "Economist Say Reagan Silverlines Job Outlook." In that imaginative headline, the message comes across succinctly that the president is being overly optimistic. I am reminded of the pessimist's credo: "For every silver lining, there's a cloud."

New York Times Service

The Agunahs — 'Chained Women'

By Scott Kraft

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—When Heidi Stern's husband skipped to Mexico City, he left her with two children — and a marriage she couldn't escape. Four years later, despite her civil divorce decree, she is still married in the eyes of her family, her friends, her community and her synagogue.

Until her husband grants her a religious divorce, called a *get*, she cannot date or marry, she cannot remarry, and if she has any more children, they will be labeled illegitimate.

Heidi Stern is an *agunah* — a chained woman.

She is one of several thousand Jewish women in the United States, from California to New York, from the most observant to the least, whose husbands have refused to dissolve their marriages.

Susan Avitzur is the wife of a Watervliet, New York, federal employee. Boaz Avitzur won a civil divorce from her in 1978, but the doesn't want her to be free to remarry and have his son call another man "Daddy," said Boaz Avitzur's attorney, Louis-Jack Pozner.

Selma Margulies of New York is the wife of a communications sciences professor at Hunter College. Myron Margulies was sentenced to 15 days in jail a decade ago rather than give his wife a divorce — and he had remarried and started another family. He still refuses to give her his freedom.

Sally Bulka, 33, is a mother of three living in New York. She supported her husband, a rabbi, while he attended graduate school. A year after their separation, Isaac Bulka still refuses to grant her a *get*.

Heidi Stern holds little hope that she will ever be free from her husband, Moses, who fled to Mexico City after a New York state judge ordered him to give his wife a religious divorce. She will not consider dating or remarrying without it. "I would not break a Jewish law any more than I would a secular law," she said.

Under that law, as practiced by the three million Orthodox and Conservative Jews in the United States, a divorce is valid only when a husband and wife appear before a *beth din*, a panel of three rabbis. The husband must give his wife the *get*, and the wife must accept it.

Without that, the wife cannot remarry in a religious ceremony or bear legitimate children. Even if she refuses to accept the *get*, as happens occasionally, the husband may receive special permission to remarry. In any case, the label of illegitimacy applies only to her children, not to his.

Some *agunahs* have given up custody of their children in exchange for a Jewish divorce. Others have waived alimony. A few

have paid six-figure sums, in cash, for their freedom. The rest refuse such deals.

"All I can tell you is this: It is a living hell," said Madeline Smilow, 28, who has been trying to obtain a religious divorce from her husband for two years. "I want my freedom back. I want my life back. I want this nightmare to end."

Many of the problem cases involve Jews who do not consider themselves Orthodox or Conservative but want a *get* in case they choose to remarry in a religious ceremony. Many of those cases end up at the Orthodox Rabbinical Council of America, in New York, whose *beth din* handles 500 divorces a year.

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year. The council has several hundred "unfinitized cases," where a husband refuses to give the *get*.

"Those who talk are simply using the *get* as a vehicle to get back at their spouses. That's all it is and it's very childish," said Rabbi Joseph Safel, administrator of the council's *beth din*.

Among observant Jews for whom a *get* is an article of faith, it is sometimes used as a bargaining chip. Richard Kurtz, a New York attorney and Orthodox Jew who has handled more than 100 divorce cases, said a client's father recently delivered a \$100,000 certified check to a husband in exchange for a *get*. The wife's parents also gave the husband a \$100,000 check on the New York Mercantile Exchange as part of the deal. The husband originally asked for \$1 million.

In a case last summer, a young woman's grandfather delivered \$150,000 in cash — in a suitcase — to her husband for a *get*, Kurtz said.

He recommended that husbands who refused to give their wives a *get* should be denied privileges in the synagogue.

In Brooklyn and Queens, home to almost a million Jews, an organization was formed three years ago to exert pressure on recalcitrant spouses. The group, Get Equitable Treatment, or GET, has had its successes.

But its failure "just makes my heart ache," said so said, "the group's founder, Gloria Grossman. GET's 50 volunteer workers now have about 200 cases.

In Israel, where Jewish law is the law of the land, courts can order a man to appear before the Jewish court. But Jewish courts have no civil powers in the United States.

U.S. secular courts have issued such orders only after determining that the Jewish marriage contract was a valid civil contract or after the husband agreed as part of a civil divorce settlement to grant his wife a *get*.

When the Avitzurs were married, they signed a Conservative religious contract known as a *ketubah*. In it they agreed that if they ever received a civil divorce, both would appear before a Jewish court when asked to. A New York state appeals court, in a 4-3 decision, ruled that the *ketubah* was a civil contract and therefore valid. Avitzur is appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Myron and Selma Margulies were married in 1962. They had two children before they split up in 1970. As part of a court-approved divorce settlement, Margulies agreed to appear before a Jewish *beth din* and give his wife a *get*.

He never appeared. A judge fined him three times for contempt of court. The fourth time, Margulies was sentenced to 15 days in jail. He spent three days in jail before he was released on appeal. In 1973, an appeals court in New York ruled that Margulies could be fined — but not jailed — for failing to honor the terms of his divorce settlement.

Mrs. Margulies obtained a *get* in 1980 — without her husband's consent. A special tribunal of the Jewish Theological Seminary, in Philadelphia, a Conservative group, determined that it had the authority to award a *get* without the husband's consent in extreme cases.

The rabbi who heads that *beth din* said Jewish law gave rabbis the authority to annul a marriage if Jewish law was being broken. In this case, he said, Margulies violated Jewish law by refusing to appear before the panel.

The rabbi declined to discuss the procedure on the record, saying it was being done "without publicity because we don't want the community to feel they can get an annulment with so much ease."

Orthodox Jews do not have that option. Mrs. Margulies' *get* would not be recognized by an Orthodox rabbi. But she said she "was not going to be bound by a law that only took care of men."

Sally met Isaac Bulka through their fathers, both rabbis. Isaac has been trained and ordained as a rabbi, but does not have a pulpit. A few years ago, they bought some real estate in Atlanta, Ga. Later, he sold it to a real estate agent and became a millionaire. But the marriage fell apart more than a year ago and Bulka has refused to give her a *get*. Their civil divorce case is still in court, but Mrs. Bulka said a civil divorce would not be enough.

"If I get a civil divorce, I am not free. I want my freedom," she said.

CALIFORNIA POSTCARD

King of the Queen Bees

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service

GLENN, California — "Honey puts pep in your step and I eat a lot of it," says Clarence Wenner, who is known by beekeepers around the world as the "Grand Old Man of Queen Bees."

Wenner, 79, ships 40,000 queen bees from his apiary in Northern California every year to South America, Europe, Asia, Canada and Mexico.

Wenner's queens are eagerly sought by beekeepers because of their gentle dispositions and because their hives are good honey producers.

"Some queens are nasty. They'll sting you every time," Wenner says. "The world doesn't need nasty queen bees. Those are the kind you don't want to propagate. My queens lay their quiet. They don't fly up at you. Gentle queens are the result of years of selective breeding."

Wenner has been propagating queen bees since he was 15, and this was 64 years ago. During that time he has been stung thousands of times. "I get stung every day, but my stings are from the workers, not from my queens," he insists as he spots a queen bee among thousands of worker bees, picks her up and lets her crawl on his hand.

As gentle as his queens are, he never permits two queens to be close to one another. "They'll fight to death. One gets a vital hold on the other and then it's goodbye," he says.

He explains that the queen bee flies from her hive on her seventh day of life and mates up to 12 times with drones, who die on contact with the queen. "She never mates after that day. She'll be away from her hive about an hour, then flies directly back to her hive after mating."

"From the 10th day on and for the rest of her life, she produces thousands upon thousands of eggs from the sperm of those drones. She's capable of laying 3,000 eggs a day."

Queen bees will live three years, while worker bees last about 40 days during a busy summer. The

workers die when their wings are destroyed by friction.

"The whole story is incredible," Wenner says. "A queen can lay eight times her weight in eggs in one day. The colonies are well-organized. The bees are industrious. But it is the queen who holds it all together. She is the key to the whole works."

Wenner ships his queen bees by air mail in tiny paper boxes. According to him, the queens are half a dozen in each box, and he feeds and cares for her during the trip.

He charges \$6 for each queen. The beekeeper's fascination with the winged, stinging insects has not waned. "There's something about bees. You get your nose into a beehive and it settles you down, makes the worries go away," he says.

Wenner with some of his busy bees.

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